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Volume 155 No. 15 April 11, 1949

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Alcohol Tax Bill Grants Relief to Drug Industry

A new bill to provide relief to the medicinal and pharmaceutical industry from the excessive burden of high taxes on ethyl alcohol used in the production of drugs is now before the house ways and means committee. The bill (H.R. 3978) was introduced April 1 by Representative Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee.

Sponsored chiefly by the Proprietary Association of America, the bill differs from the plan offered and approved by the committee last year, by proposing to leave unchanged the present system of paying the full tax and then filing a claim for a refund of a part of the tax. Instead of authorizing the refunding of only $6 of the $9 per proof gallon tax, however, the bill would allow the drug manufacturers to draw down the entire amount.

The proposal of the association last year was to scrap the withdrawal tax system and substitute a permit system, under which the manufacturers of drugs, foods and flavoring extracts would be bonded to use the alcohol only for nonbeverage purposes. They would pay a fee of $1 per gallon on the alcohol used to cover the cost of administering the control system.

Whereas the earlier plan would have extended the benefits of lower tax costs to food and flavoring extract manufacturers, as well as to the drug industry, the new bill limits this relief to the medicinal and pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is understood, however, that the flavoring extract manufacturers are being canvassed for an opinion of their views on the new proposal.

The Proprietary Association decided to abandon its support of the previous bill because of the strong opposition of the Treasury Department to establishment of a permit system. While the bill had been approved in spite of treasury opposition by the ways and means committee, there was no assurance that it could ever be enacted into law.

The association said that if this new measure is enacted it will be tantamount to procurement of tax free alcohol for use in medicinal products. Inasmuch as the total tax paid at the time of withdrawal would be subject to the drawback provisions, it would not, however, relieve manufacturers of having large sums of tax money tied up in the treasury at all times.

Penicillin Certification Rules Amended by FDA

Regulations covering the certification and marketing of penicillin and penicillin products were amended in a number of respects by the Food and Drug Administration on April 2.

The amendments provide for storage of penicillin ointment at room temperature if the label of such ointment bears an expiration date of not more than nine months; an unlimited size container for crystalline penicillin tablets that do not contain other ingredients and modification of the expiration date after certification of such tablets; modification of the expiration date after certification for penicillin bougies containing polyethylene glycol, procaine penicillin, procaine penicillin for aqueous injection, streptomycin and streptomycin for topical use.

Also, modification of the potency standard for penicillin-in-oil if packaged and labeled solely for veterinary use and modification of the expiration date after certification for this drug; modification of the potency standard for procaine and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection, and modification of the potency standard for procaine penicillin and crystalline penicillin-in-oil if packaged and labeled solely for veterinary use.

Natural Gas Act Bills Would Cut FPC Powers

Senators Robert S. Kerr and Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma introduced a bill in the senate on April 4 which would amend the natural gas act to clearly exclude from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission independent producers and gatherers of natural gas who sell to interstate pipe lines. The bill has the same objective as a bill in the house on which hearings were opened by the interstate and foreign commerce committee on April 5.

U. S. Chemicals Exports And Imports Up in Feb.

United States exports of domestic and foreign chemicals and related products increased to $67,000,000 during February from $63,800,000 in January, despite the overall drop in exports of all domestic and foreign merchandise from $1,085,900,000 in January to $1,028,100,000 in February, according to the Department of Commerce.

Imports of chemicals and related products also increased during February to a total of $9,800,000 from the January level of $8,100,000, again in contrast to the general trend, which showed a decline to $567,900,000 in February from $589,300,000 in January.

Soybean Oil Futures Trading Rules Set by N.Y. Exchange

Proposed rules and regulations for the trading in prime crude soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were approved by the oil trade and accepted by the board of managers of the exchange last week.

The contract covers all offers to buy and sell 60,000 pounds of prime crude soybean oil, loose, in licensed bonded warehouse, f.o.b. Decatur, Ill., deliverable between the first and the last days of a specified month inclusive, at sellers option. Trading will be instituted at a date to be announced later by the board of managers. The contract for crude is in addition to the one already prevailing for refined bleachable soybean oil.

Mexican Mining Taxes Not Deductible on U.S. Returns

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that American corporations with subsidiaries operating in Mexico which are subject to the Mexican mining tax and mining fee law of August 30, 1934, may not credit the taxes paid the Mexican government under this law against the taxes due by the parent company to the United States government.

The commissioner said that examination of the Mexican law does not indicate that the taxes are imposed on the profits of the mining industry, but indicates that the taxes are imposed on the value of the ore produced.

Farm Price Support Plan Would End Parity, Guarantee Incomes

A long range farm price support program designed to provide farmers with a desirable minimum income standard while, at the same time, providing a minimum of interference by the government in the movement of price levels in relation to supply and demand for the bulk of farm marketing was proposed to Congress on April 7 by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

The program would replace the Aiken law, enacted last year, for supporting farm prices in the market at varying percentages of parity as production prospects might be related to supply and demand. It scraps the old concept of parity and provides for a new standard of measurement for holding up farm income as a whole, using the present supporting methods of loans, purchases and direct subsidies to farmers.

In periods of oversupply of products which are not storable, which make up 75 percent of the marketings of the farmers, the program provides for direct payments to farmers when prices drop below a level which is computed to be a minimum income standard. For example, under the present program the government strives to keep prices of eggs from dropping below 35 cents a dozen on the farm. It does this by buying and removing from the market enough of the supply to keep prices from going below 35 cents.

Under the new plan the government would not interfere with the price movement. If prices dropped to 25 cents, for instance, the consumer would be allowed to get them at that price. The farmer would get a payment from the government covering the difference between the market price and the return which the program said he should receive. In this case, the payment would be 10 cents a dozen.

The present system of supporting prices of nonperishable and storable crops—corn, wheat, other grains, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed, dry beans and peas, and wool—would be kept. This system provides for government removal of price depressing surpluses from the market by means of loans and purchases. However, a new plan of arriving at the proper support level would be provided.

New Plan Outlined

The new plan would set up a total farm income goal designed to assure agriculture at least as much buying power as it had in the first ten years of the previous twelve year period. After this determination, the program then would determine a corresponding schedule of commodity price or return guarantees. The guarantee for an individual product would be determined by multiplying the average price of a commodity during the ten years immediately preceding by the ratio of (1) the minimum income goal, (2) the actual average level of cash receipts from farm marketing during these same ten years.

Under this plan, the minimum income goal for 1950 would be $26,234,000,000. This is arrived at by taking the average annual purchasing power of cash receipts for the ten years 1939-48, amounting to $18,218,000,000 and multiplying it by the March 15 parity index of 1.44. In relation to the average cash receipts of $20,980,000,000 for the ten years 1940-49 an adjustment factor of 1.25 is arrived at, being the ratio of the average cash receipts to the minimum income standard. mum income standard.

The income support price for flaxseed for example, would be determined by multiplying this ratio of 1.25 by the average price $3.44 a bushel received by the farmers over the 1940-49 base period. The result would be a support price of $4.30 a bushel. This compares with $3.99 which has been announced as the support price for the new crop of flaxseed on the basis of 90 percent of parity as of April 1. For soybeans the new support price would be $2.54 a bushel.

In order to share in the full benefits of the program, the farmers would be required to cooperate in the soil conservation program. The secretary also urged that marketing quotas and acreage allotments be continued to be available or be provided for commodities such as tobacco, cotton, wheat, rice, corn and peanuts. Whenever acreage allotments or marketing quotas are in effect on corn they would automatically be available on other feed grains and, possibly, rye. The secretary said that such authorities would be needed for additional commodities such as soybeans, flaxseed and dry edible beans.

USDA Voted $701 Million For 1950 by House Group

Direct appropriations totaling $701,122,000 were recommended for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1950 by the house committee on appropriations last week. The sum is $127,203,000 over the amount appropriated for the current year, but $25,798,000 below the amount recommended for the new year by the Bureau of the Budget.

Included in the bill were $19,000,000 for continuing studies under the research and marketing act of 1946, an increase of $5,150,000 over the current year's funds. For the bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering the committee allotted $8,022,000, including $1,900,000 for work on soils, fertilizers and irrigation. The bureau of entomology and plant quarantine was allowed $10,398,000, including $2,993,000 for insect investigation and $3,364,000 for insect and plant disease control. The bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry was provided with $5,653,000.

FTC 'Inefficiencies' Investigation Sought

An immediate and thorough investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, based on the findings of the Hoover commission task force, was asked on April 4 by Raymond S. Smethurst, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement filed with the subcommittee of the senate committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Smethurst told the subcommittee, which is considering moratorium bill S. 1008, that the investigation of the FTC should be made to correct the abuses of power and inefficiencies revealed by the report, to the end that the commission may be rejuvenated, with a refocusing of its functions and program, and a reorganizing of its operations and procedures in order to achieve the objectives for which it was originally established by Congress.

Price Index Continues to Slump

Prices for chemicals, oils and drugs continued to decline last week and the over-all index number was slashed nine-tenths of a point to 134.1, the lowest it has been since November, 1945. The motivating factors in the downward movement were lead and zinc chemicals and fatty acids.

Two reductions in metallic lead and one in zinc were reflected in quotations on their derivatives, particularly pigments, and indications were that further reductions would be forthcoming in products that ordinarily are affected by movement in the metals. The protective coatings market, where an impressive list of reductions was registered, supplied the motivating factor in the general drop.

Carnauba wax, copra and coconut, peanut and soybean oils were selling at higher prices but their strength was unable to offset sharp reductions in fatty acids, candelilla wax and tung oil. Inquiry for drying oils was slow and these materials were unsettled by the unimproved consuming demand.

The market for heavy chemicals was adversely influenced by the declines in lead and zinc and buyers were filling only their actual needs. Lead acetate was reduced and lead nitrate will be selling at lower prices this week.

In the division of drugs and fine chemicals, price movements were all downward, with zinc oxide and stearate, fishliver oil and alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate reduced. Glycerophosphates were as yet unaffected by the decline in glycerin.

Downward readjustments of spot prices continued to dominate the market for crude drugs. The lower quotations reflected the lack of normal spring trade. In condiments, slack business and strong competition turned prices still further toward buyers' favor. Only bright spot during the week was in the market for essential oils where the weight of advances was enough to counter several declines.

Business in textile and leather chemicals was confined to moderate quantities, chiefly for prompt requirements. Quotations for most materials ruled steady but there was a sharp drop in the price of technical egg albumen.

The price structure for orthocresol weakened and slight revisions were still expected in phenol and cresylic acid. Demand for most coaltar chemicals remained fairly active and their was some optimism concerning future sales. Prices for all petroleum aliphatics were reduced in the Group 3 marketing area. Butane and propane also were lowered.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 8, 1949	Apr. 1, 1949	Apr. 9, 1948
134.1	**135.0**	**146.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	133.3	107.8
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	134.9	135.2	111.9

Dow Shifts Top Executive Staff

Several shifts in the top executive staff of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., were made April 5 by the company's board of directors as a result of the death on March 31 of Dr. Willard H. Dow.

Earl W. Bennett, treasurer of the company since 1930, was elected chairman of the board, and Leland I. Doan was elected president of the company. Mr. Doan had been vice-president since 1938 and secretary since 1941. Dr. Mark E. Putnam, a vice-president since 1942, was named general manager.

Dr. Dow had formerly held all three of the positions thus filled but in recent years had abandoned the titles of chairman of the board and general manager.

In the same action two new vice-presidents were named:—Dr. A. P. Beutel, who is general manager of Dow's Texas division, and Russell L. Curtis, general manager of the great western division. Carl A. Gerstacker was elected treasurer, and Calvin A. Campbell, the firm's legal counsel, was elected secretary.

While Mr. Bennett reliquishes his position as treasurer, he maintains the vice-presidential post to which he was named in 1931. He also remains in the important position of chairman of the company's finance committee.

With Dow 49 Years

The new chairman began his career with Dow in 1900. Two years later he became auditor and in 1905 assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. He was elected to the board of directors in 1927 and has served on the board since that time.

Mr. Doan's sales department activities, which date back to 1918, when he entered the industrial chemicals division. He was made assistant sales manager in 1922, and in 1929 became general sales manager. He became a member of the board in 1935, and in 1945 moved into the newly-created position of director of sales.

Dr. Putnam joined the company in 1915 as a research chemist, and rose up through various supervisory levels to production manager. He became a director in 1941, and a vice-president the following year. He has also been president of Cliffs Dow Chemical Company since 1939.

Dr. Beutel started with the company as an engineering draftsman in 1914, and during the "thirties" served successively as assistant to the president and assistant general manager. When Dow began contruction of its Texas division in 1940 he

—*Continued on page 53*

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations to Marshall Plan countries announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period March 31 through April 4, amounted to $37,146,000, of which $36,605,000 was for purchase of materials in the United States. The total of authorizations have now reached $5,019,463,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$60,000 for nonmetallic minerals, except petroleum, from the United States, and a decrease of $1,000,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$1,880,000 for dried eggs, $42,000 for miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products, $3,000 for naval stores (wood rosin and Canada balsam), $380,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $43,000 for nonmetallic minerals, except petroleum, $729,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, all from the United States; $6,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from

—*Continued on page 53*

Margarin Tax Fight Goes to Senate Group

The battle over taxation of oleomargarin was transferred from the house to the senate last week after the house passed a substitute bill on April 1 repealing all taxes and license fees for the manufacture, sale and interstate shipment of oleomargarin whether colored yellow or not.

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, chairman of the senate finance committee, announced that his group would begin hearings on the house-approved bill (H.R. 2023) at an early date. At the same time the dairy bloc in the senate laid plans for resuming the fight against interstate shipment of yellow oleomargarin.

The victory for the vegetable oil bloc

—*Continued on page 75*

ADMA Studies Inter-Relationship Of Drug Industry and Pharmacists

Retail drug store sales volume in 1949 is expected to hold its own in the face of declining sales in other fields, Robert L. McNeil, president of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, told the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at Boca Raton, Fla., on April 4 to 7.

Both Mr. McNeil, who was reelected president of the association, and Dr. Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president, devoted major portions of their annual addresses to the inter-relationship between pharmaceutical manufacturers and dispensing retail pharmacists.

Robert L. McNeil

With some economic readjustment inevitable, Mr. McNeil pointed out, 1949 may turn out to be the "tapering-off" year for the general economy.

"It has been predicted," he said, "that total consumer income might decline 6 percent by the end of this year, resulting in a similar drop for total retail sales. However, the outlook for retail drug store sales is much more promising. Retail drug volume may equal 1948, or at worst the decline should not exceed 2 percent.

"This optimistic forecast for the drug business is primarily based on the increasing public interest in good health. The consumer emphasis on health has been steadily rising since the beginning of the war and will cushion the impact of any general economic readjustment on our industry. There is evidence that the 1 percent gain in retail drug store sales last year can be attributed to increased volume in health products, thus compensating for any decline in non-drug items."

Since pharmaceuticals represent such a stabilizing force in retail drug store volume, Mr. McNeil said, all segments of the pharmaceutical production - distribution team have an important community of interest. He added:—

"The wholesale and retail distributors of our pharmaceutical products are all part of the very important health team which moves life-saving and pain-relieving drugs from the scientist's test tube to the patient's bedside. We can make the products and inform the doctor about their usefulness, but we still must remember that without the help of the retail pharmacist, the public could not benefit from the fruits of modern therapeutic research."

Changes in Pharmacy Practice

Dr. Frailey declared that dramatic advances in modern American medicine and pharmacy have brought about significant changes in the character and practice of the profession.

"As the man who hands the filled prescription to the patient or his family, the dispensing pharmacist occupies the strategically important place in the whole system of pharmaceutical distribution. The pharmacist represents that vital point of personal contact between the pharmaceutical manufacturer and his ultimate consumer—the doctor-patient combination.

"While some have viewed these developments as deteriorating the position, and destroying the rationale of the profession," he said, "I cannot accept this view any more than I can accept the idea that the advent of the stenographer, who freed the lawyer from writing his legal instruments by hand, constituted a real threat to the standing of the legal profession.

"The rapid growth of the modern pharmaceutical industry, with its tremendous investment in basic and applied research, last-minute production facilities, and exacting control system, has served to free the practice of pharmacy—at the dispensing level—from much of the hand labor that was previously involved. To my mind, the elimination of this handwork merely serves to enhance the importance of the specialized knowledge which members of the pharmacy profession must possess if they are to meet their public health responsibilities."

Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., general counsel for ADMA and chairman of its legislative section, reported on conclusions that have been reached regarding certification of antibiotics. He listed them as follows:—

Dr. Carson P. Frailey

"(1) The Food and Drug Administration is determined to have certification for all new antibiotics that can be gathered into the fold.

"(2) The limitation to antibiotics is purely arbitrary.

"(3) From the foregoing we must make our decision not limited to its effect on antibiotics but with realization that eventually it may spread out and engulf the entire field of drugs.

"(4) Certification is now viewed by many in the Food and Drug Administration as the ideal type of drug control.

"We and the Food and Drug Administration say flatly the prime responsibility is that of the maker of the drugs. Unfortunately some of our own members have a misguided idea that certification relieves them of that responsibility. They feel that a governmental bureau has taken

—*Continued on page 54*

Fair Trade Law Voided By Florida High Court

The fair trade law of Florida was declared invalid by the state supreme court in a decision on April 6. The opinion of the court was that the state legislature had exceeded its constitutional powers in enacting the law.

The invalidating ruling was made in a review of the suit of Liquor Store, Inc., and Webb's City, Inc., both of St. Petersburg, charging the Continental Distilling Corporation, Philadelphia, with hindering competition in seeking to enjoin the two concerns from selling its products at prices lower than those set in contracts with other retailers. In the opinion of the high court the action charged sought to create monopoly and stifle competition.

Oils Import Controls Eased

The Department of Agriculture announced on April 5 the removal of high lauric acid fats and oils and rapeseed oil from import control under War Food Order 63. The department listed the decontrolled items as babassu nuts and kernels, babassau nut oil, copra and coconut oil, palm nut kernels, palm kernel oil, and rapeseed oil.

Powers on Pfizer Board

Charles Pfizer & Co., chemical manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected John J. Powers, jr., to its board of directors. Mr. Powers, who joined the organization in 1941 as head of the legal department, is also secretary of the company.

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Hoffman-La Roche Cuts Alphatocopherol Prices

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Nutley, N. J., announced on April 5 that it has reduced prices for alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate to $600 per kilo in bottles. Former price for both items was $750 per kilo. The company explained that increased sales and economies in production have made the price reductions possible.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethylsulphochloride.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimeth; l ammonium.
Phorin.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

Trade Pact Delegates Meet Today in France

The composition of the United States delegation to the third session of the contracting parties to the general agreement on tariffs and trade, and the tariff negotiations with eleven countries desiring to accede to the general agreement, was announced on April 6 by the Department of State. The session convened at Annecy, France, on April 8 and will continue today.

The chairman of the delegation is Woodbury Willoughby, chief of the division of commercial policy of the Department of State, and the vice chairman is John W. Evans, director of the commodities division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The remaining delegates are the other members of the interdepartmental trade agreements committee, of which Mr. Willoughby is chairman.

The affairs and interests of the chemical industry are indirectly represented at the sessions by Allyn Loosley, principal economist of the Tariff Commission. Because of the heavy workload of the chemical division of the Tariff Commission and a shortage of personnel, it was not possible to assign any one from the division to the conference. Mr. Loosely, in his work in the commission, has been closely associated with the chemicals division and is speaking for that division in the sessions.

The meeting of the contracting parties is considering various technical matters affecting the present operation of the general agreement on tariffs and trade concluded at Geneva in 1947, and future procedures with regard to it. The tariff negotiations between the twenty-three contracting parties to the general agreement and the eleven countries which desire to accede to it will extend the area and volume of world trade covered by the agreement

—*Continued on page 39*

National Starch Appoints Klempner N.Y. Sales Head

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has appointed Lester Klempner sales manager of its New York division. Mr. Klempner joined the company in 1934 after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. He was assigned to sales in Philadelphia and was later transferred to Baltimore. Following his release from the armed forces, he was named manager of the company's southeastern division, and was subsequently appointed field manager of the midwestern division, with headquarters in Chicago.

Plant Food Corp. Names Wood Sales Vice-President

The Plant Food Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has consolidated its fertilizer and insecticide departments and has named W. R. Wood vice-president in charge of sales. To facilitate the consolidation, the company is building a new plant in Los Angeles, where it will be possible to deliver split loads of fertilizer and insecticides. Mr. Wood joined the organization in 1945 as manager of its insecticide division.

Healey Gets Antara Market Research Post

The Antara Products division of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed William H. Healey supervisor of market research. Mr. Healey, who was formerly associated with Arthur D. Little, Inc., will concern himself chiefly with the division's surface active agents and acetylene chemicals.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Candles, Lanenberg, Germany (DN-7, agency).
Casein, Lanenberg, Germany (DN-7, agency).
Chemical apparatus, Thann, France (DN-4).
Chemicals, Recife, Brazil (DN-1, agency); Fortaleza, Brazil (DN-2); Lima, Peru (DN-6).
Drugs, Recife, Brazil (DN-1, agency).
Dyes, textile, Genoa, Italy (DN-8, agency).
Fats, Hamburg, Germany (DN-5).
Lard, Habana, Cuba (DN-3, manufacturers).
Nonferrous metals, Tel Aviv, Israel (DN-9).
Rapeseeds, Lanenberg, Germany (DN-7, agency).
Shoe polish, Genoa, Italy (DN-8, agency).
Shortening, Habana, Cuba (DN-3, manufacturers).
Soap, Hamburg, Germany (DN-5); Lanenberg Germany (DN-7, agency).
Soybean oil, Habana, (Cuba (DN-3).

Calif. Standard Officer

George L. Parkhurst, president of the Oronite Chemical Company, marketing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, has been elected a vice-president of the parent organization. Mr. Parkhurst joined the Oronite organization in 1946, following service with the Petroleum Administration for War. Prior to the war he was associated with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Nat'l Distillers to Build Sodium, Chlorine Facilities

The National Distillers Chemical Corporation, wholly owned subsidiary of the National Distillers Products Corporation, is planning the construction of a $10,000,000 metallic sodium and chlorine plant at Ashtabula, Ohio. The parent organization entered into an agreement with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. late last year, under which it was granted a nonexclusive royalty free license for use of the patented du Pont processes for the manufacture of metallic sodium and chlorine.

The cost of the new plant will come out of the proceeds of a proposed public sale of $40,000,000 sinking fund debentures, due April 1, 1874, which National Distillers Products Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

CMRA Told Chemicals Hold Key To Shortage in Tanning Materials

A solution to the potential shortage of strategic and critical materials used in leather tanning was the principal concern of speakers at the annual spring meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, on April 4 and 5.

The meeting also heard a round table discussion and formal papers on the general aspects of market research and some views on plant location problems. Also presented was "The Leather Tanning Industry," motion picture produced by the Tanners' Council of America.

Dr. S. J. Kennedy, research director of the textile, clothing and footwear section of the research and development branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, reported that, while there may be some possibility of getting a satisfactory tanning material from agricultural products, the most promising nearby source of material is in the products of the synthetic chemical industry. This applies, he said, both to true synthetic tanning materials and to outright substitutes for leather.

Similarly, Dr. Kennedy stated, in the field of chrome tannage the possibility of finding some other satisfactory method of tanning leather than by the use of chrome is important from the standpoint of national defense. Stuffing materials for the finishing of leather are also critical in time of war, he declared, and the possibility of finding synthetic substitutes, as was done by the Germans, presents an important field of study.

Dr. Kennedy said that from a functional standpoint the most important military need in leather is in improvement of water resistance. Here also, he added, the possibility of entirely new approaches to the tanning of leather suggests promising lines of research.

New Chemical Products

In a symposium on the leather tanning industry which followed Dr. Kennedy's talk, J. R. Hoover, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, and director of the Plastic Materials Manufacturers Association, declared that a comparatively new infant prodigy of the chemical industry now challenges many of leather's markets.

Synthetic elastomers were scarcely known commercially ten years ago, he said, but today the production and use of American rubbers and flexible plastics is measured by hundreds of thousands of tons annually. Their technology moves ahead rapidly, he said, with a large share of the effort aimed at markets traditionally served by leather.

Mr. Hoover declared that tanners are viewing with concern the inroads already made along this line. In some fields, he said, the impact is unmistakable; in others, a growing threat. The speaker stated that, despite early deficiencies in quality and mis-application, some of the new materials have quite outgrown the opprobrium of "substitutes" and have won permanent favor in the market.

Synthetics Promise Price Stability

With their abundant mineral raw material sources and controlled chemical manufacturing processes, the synthetics promise a degree of price stability which should benefit tanners, fabricators and consumers of leather as well as the makers and users of replacements, according to Mr. Hoover.

Just as rubber products manufacturers no longer fear the "ruinous, violet fluctuations" in costs of their principal raw materials, he said, so can the makers of leather and competitive goods anticipate increasingly stable materials costs when synthetics become a larger factor.

Mr. Hoover declared that while synthetic elastomers by no means spell the doom of the tanning industry the conflict will increase, bringing greater price stability to the older industry; stimulating better technology and merchandising in both industries; making a greater variety of attractive, long lasting and economical products for the consumers, and expanding the total market.

Popular Tanning Processes

A. H. Winheim, president of the Planetary Chemical Company, and president of the American Leather Chemists' Association, pointed out that the vegetable tanning process, embodying both chemical and physical phenomena, has remained the most widely used method for producing heavy leathers.

Mineral tannages, he said, epitomized by chromium in the form of basic chrome

—*Continued on page 56*

Westvaco Names Six To New Sales Duties

Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has named W. N. Wyatt divisional sales manager in charge of alkalies and chlorine. Arthur F. Smith, divisional sales manager in charge of barium and miscellaneous chemicals, will also supervise sales of solvents and "Magnesol," which formerly were the province of Mr. Wyatt, and Donald C. Oskin, who was previously in charge of alkalies, has been appointed divisional sales manager in charge of phosphates.

The company has also appointed A. L. Crane, previously in charge of its Detroit district sales office, as district sales manager at Chicago, to supervise sales activities of the Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati offices. J. M. Rousmaniere has been named district sales manager at Cincinnati, and P. H. Hall continues as district sales manager at Cleveland.

In addition, James R. Harris jr. has been added to the staff of the phosphate sales division. Mr. Harris was formerly associated with the Eagle Picher Company in research and sales capacities for several years.

Diamond Alkali Appoints Martin to New Sales Post

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed George J. Martin special sales staff assistant to Charles E. Grant, manager of chromium chemical sales. Mr. Martin has been associated with Carl Antholz, Inc., Newark, N. J., in an executive capacity since 1947, and was with the Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York, for the previous eighteen years.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Is the government out to "bust" the railroads and nationalize the rail transportation industry?

Of course, no one in a responsible position in the government will admit or even intimate that there is any such intentions in government, but the question nevertheless is very pertinent in the considerations now going on with respect to the latest move by the government against the railroads.

It grows out of a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Department of Justice for the recovery of between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 of alleged excessive charges by the railroads on the transportation of government freight during the war. If the case is brought to a successful conclusion it might easily bankrupt some of the roads.

The Justice department is playing a lone hand in the fight. Not only are the carriers vigorously contesting the petition but they are being joined by the brotherhoods because of the fear that if the railroads are forced to make heavy rebates they will have to curtail jobs, and by agricultural interests who are fearful of what it might mean to freight rates in the future.

Business men also might well be very much concerned, because of the possibility that the suit might set the pattern for similar suits against other industries that had wartime contracts.

Foreign Trade Promotion

Now that supplies of nearly all products in the field of chemicals are rapidly approaching the level of demand, the Office of International Trade is revising its work schedules to devote more and more attention to the problem of increasing foreign trade.

While a number of chemicals still remain on the positive list of export controls and can only be shipped out of the country under valid licenses, there are only two chemicals that are causing any problem from a supply standpoint. They are chromic acid and potassium bichromate and chromate. For the most part, the others remain on the list chiefly for the reason that they are important in a military sense.

Trade promotion was the chief activity of the old Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce before the war, but in getting back into the swing of this work, more emphasis now is being placed upon increasing the amount of materials brought into this country so that foreign buyers can obtain dollars with which to purchase American products. This is difficult in the field of chemicals because there are only a relatively few chemical items on which we depend upon foreign sources for supplies.

For those items we do need, however, foreign suppliers are being encouraged to ship the products here so that they can accumulate dollars. One of the difficulties being encountered by the department, however, is that foreign governments, in fixing their exchange rates, have set the conversion factors so high that the price at which the materials can be sold for here are excessive in relation to needs and consequently sales are being hampered.

Lawn Appearance Improvement

Now that the time has arrived when home owners are beginning to concern themselves with the appearance of their lawns, the Department of Agriculture comes through with some timely advice on how to improve both the grass stand and lower the weed count. This can be done, tests made at Beltsville, Md., show, through the use of a combination of fertilizer and 2, 4-D.

A weedy grass, it is pointed out, is a starved grass. So plant food is of first importance. The specialists recommend application of approximately 400 pounds per acre of 10-6-4 fertilizer to which about four pounds of the sodium salt form of 2, 4-D has been added. They advise use of the ready-mixed preparation because of the difficulty in getting the 2, 4-D thoroughly mixed.

Best time to apply the fertilizer-weed killer is when the ground is dry and both grass and weeds are growing actively.

—*Continued on page 34*

P. & G. Assigns Nordell

The Procter & Gamble Company, New York, has appointed Edward F. Nordell supervisor of tankcar and tankwagon sales of refined vegetable oils in Metropolitan New York. Mr. Nordell will handle refined cottonseed, soybean, peanut and coconut oils.

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Now that the "coming" buyer's market has come

WHAT ACTION ARE YOU TAKING ON SURPLUS INVENTORY?

Is Your PROBLEM . . . Overproduction, Excess or Discontinued Raw Materials or perhaps concern over Declining Markets?

BARCLAY can be of Service to You, Because

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Statler hotel, New York, May 16-20.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Quality Control, Copley Plaza hotel, Boston, May 5-6.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.

American Spice Trade Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 9-11.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 26.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, May 2-5.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Forest Products Research Society, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2-4.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, May 3-4.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 9-11.

Magnesium Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 19-20.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 8-11.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Natural Gasoline Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 20-22.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 20.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, April 13, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on Delaware, Pa., June 7-9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

Shannon in Research Post At Nat'l Heart Institute

Dr. James A. Shannon, of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed associate director in charge of research of the National Heart Institute by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Federal Security Agency's Public Health Service. In addition to being charged with the direction of research activities, Dr. Shannon will personally conduct research in certain aspects of heart disease.

IEFC Nitrogen Group To Review World Outlook

The nitrogen committee of the International Emergency Food Committee will meet on April 12 to review the world nitrogen situation and make its recommendations on whether international allocation of the material shall continue through the 1949-50 fertilizer year. The recommendations will be made to the central committee of the IEFC.

Whether allocation of nitrogen will be continued for the new year will depend largely upon the position which the United States takes at the meeting. Up to the present time, the interdepartmental fertilizer committee which determines policy in these matters has not yet reached a decision, although it has had several meetings on the question.

There is a strong opinion among foreign producing countries, as well as among the domestic producers, against continuing allocations because of the greatly improved supply position of nitrogen throughout the world. The only real agitation for continued allocations come from the Far East, and present plans of the Army are to step up its shipments of ordnance-produced nitrogen to this area far above what they have been in the past.

According to testimony of Army witnesses before the fertilizer subcommittee ot the house last month, the Army contemplates increasing shipments of nitrogen to Korea to 150,000 tons, an increase of 61,000 tons over last year, and to Japan and the Ryukus to 130,000 tons, an increase of 43,000 tons. This program, however, isn't entirely to the liking of Congress and considerable pressure is being brought to bear for lowering the amounts so that more nitrogen will be available domestically. Meanwhile, the house fertilizer committee also has moved to combat a "grey market" in nitrogen fertilizers which is resulting in excessive retail prices in some sections of the country. Representative Thomas C. Abernethy of Mississippi, chairman, has requested all state commissioners of agriculture to report all sales of nitrogen fertilizer at unjustifiable prices to his committee.

He said there have been complaints of retail prices as high as $115 and $135 a ton and such prices are "outrageous." Manufacturers of fertilizer nitrogen at the recent hearings testified that ammonium nitrate is now selling for about $58 a ton, f.o.b. plant, and that a retail price of $115 per ton is unreasonable.

"According to their evidence," Mr. Abernethy said, "the cost of ammonium nitrate to the farmers should be about $58 a ton, plus a markup of $4 or $5 a ton, plus freight. This adds up to a delivered price of about $75 a ton, depending on the transportation charges."

U.S. Commerce Chamber Sets Meeting Program

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has completed the program for its thirty-seventh annual meeting, to be held in Washington on May 2 to 5. The meeting will be opened with a luncheon at the Statler hotel on May 2, at which the guest speaker will be house majority leader John W. McCormack, who will discuss problems confronting Congress.

In the evening, delegates from thirty-nine states will meet with Congressional leaders at dinner sessions. Each state group will be present at a different dinner, with the exception that delegates from the New England states will dine as a group.

At the first general session on May 3, Earl O. Shreve, president of the chamber, will deliver the keynote address; Secretary of State Dean Acheson will discuss "America and the World Economy," and Henry G. Birks, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., will speak.

Curlett to Address Flavor Extract Makers

John N. Curlett, vice-president of McCormick & Co., spice house, Baltimore, Md., will discuss taxes on alcohol intended for use in foods at the fortieth annual meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on May 15 to 18.

NARD Meets Sept. 18-22

The National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its fifty-first annual convention at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, New York, on September 18 to 22. Headquarters hotels for the meeting will be the Statler and the New Yorker.

DDT 'Health Hazard' Statements Corrected by Government Agencies

The Federal Security Agency and the Department of Agriculture last week took steps to calm the fears of the consuming public regarding the toxicity of DDT as used on crops and livestock.

The action was taken at the request of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers and members of the chemical industry following publication of the first in a series of articles on DDT by the *New York Post*. NAIDM told the Federal agencies the industry was concerned with "the extremely serious effect which the misinformation contained in this article would likely have."

After a meeting of the principal government agencies concerned with the utilization of DDT in national and international health and economy, the Federal Security Agency issued the following statement:—

"A number of statements have been published during the last several days which have misled and alarmed the public concerning the hazards of using DDT as an insecticide.

"DDT is a very valuable insecticide which has contributed materially to the general welfare of the world. It has been used with marked success in both the control and prevention of such insect-borne diseases as malaria and typhus and of insects which are destructive to crops and injurious to livestock and infest homes.

"It is well recognized that DDT, like other insecticides, is a poison. This fact has been given full consideration in making recommendations for its use. There is no evidence that the use of DDT in accordance with the recommendations of the various Federal agencies has ever caused human sickness due to the DDT itself. This is despite the fact that thousands of tons have been used annually for the past four or five years in the home and for crop and animal protection. However, minor toxic symptoms may be produced by kerosene and various solvents used in DDT and practically all other insecticidal mixtures.

"Statements that DDT is responsible for causing the so-called "virus X disease" of man and "X disease" of cattle are totally without foundation. Both of these diseases were recognized before the ultiization of DDT as an insecticide.

"The Food and Drug Administration has not prohibited the use of DDT in spraying dairy cattle and barns. The Federal food, drug and cosmetic act requires the Food and Drug Administration to insure that the food supply of the American people does not contain any poisonous or deleterious substance that is not necessary in the production of the food.

"Studies by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine have shown that DDT when used on dairy cattle or when present on fodder fed to dairy cattle may appear in the milk. They also say that DDT in small quantities can be detected sometimes in milk, following ordinary use of the insecticide for fly control in dairy barns.

"Because of the vital importance of milk in the diet of infants, children and people of all ages, it is essential that proper precautions be taken to protect the milk supply. Modifications of the recommendations made by the Department of Agriculture on the use of DDT on dairy cattle were made merely as a precautionary measure.

"There is no justification for public alarm as to the safety of the milk supply from the standpoint of DDT contamination."

Metal Powder Ass'n Elects B.T. duPont as President

The Metal Powder Association elected B T. DuPont, sales manager of the plastic metals division, National Radiator Company, president for the coming year at its annual meeting last week in Chicago. Other officers named were: vice-president, T. L. Robinson, Wel-Met Company, and chairman of the board, Virgil Price, vice-president and manager, Pyron Corporation.

New members elected to the association's board of directors were:—W. P. Schenck, superintendent of the Scrub Oaks Division, Alan Wood Steel Company, and F. F. White, vice-president, S. K. Wellman Company.

Technical sessions of the meeting discussed the latest developments and techniques in powder metallurgy. Principal speakers at the sessions were H. D. Sanderson, National Bureau of Standards, who discussed the magnetic fluid clutch, and J. L. Bonanno, Lionel Corporation, who presented a paper entitled "Powder Metallurgy from the Design Engineer's Viewpoint."

Concurrently with the technical sessions, the annual Metal Powder Show featured an exhibit of the latest products of parts fabricators, press and furnace manufaturers, powder producers, and powder handling and testing equipment makers.

SPI Annual Meeting In Chicago May 26-27

The Society of the Plastics Industry will hold its annual meeting at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on May 26 and 27. Although the program has not been fully completed, it is known that a number of symposia of general interest will be held, in addition to technical meetings of injection molders, fabricators, compression molders, extruders, and the film and sheeting division and the tool, die and machinery division.

The program committee is headed by C. L. Cruver, jr., Cruver Manufacturing Company, and consists of:—Meyer Goldman, Visking Corporation; Harry Hill, Celanese Corporation of America; J. W. Stokes, Chicago Molded Products Corporation; R. J. Olson, Federal Tool Corporation; Arthur J. Bachner, Midland Die & Engraving Company; Luther J. Evans, Mayfair Molded Products Corporation; W. H. Snow, Snow Plastics Corporation; C. N. Sprankle, Sandee Manufacturing Company; Joseph Bauman, Kurz-Kasch Company, and Louis E. Kahn, Parisian Novelty Company.

Plant Food Council Co-sponsor of Contest

The National Grange and the American Plant Food Council last week jointly announced a nationwide essay contest on "Conservation of Our Soil Resources" with $15,000 in prizes available to young men and women through twenty years of age.

Judges for the contest, which ends June 15, will be:—Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan; Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service, USDA; Dr. W. T. Spanton, chief of the agricultural education service of the Office of Education; Mrs. Malcolm Byrnes, president of the National Home Demonstration Council, and Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension work of the USDA.

British Industries Fair To Be Held on May 2-13

The British Industries Fair, to be held at three display centers at Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from May 2 to 13, has been so arranged as to group all druggists' supplies, except plastic goods, in the Olympia center, according to a report from the British Information Services. More than sixty exhibitions will show various chemicals and chemical products, in addition to a large group of perfumery and toilet preparations exhibts.

AEC Announces New Research Projects

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced the financing of twenty-one new research projects in biology and medicine, under contract with sixteen universities and two hospitals. The use of radioactive materials for medical diagnosis, the measurement of radiation dosage from radioactive cobalt, and additional investigation of the effects of radiation upon plant and animal tissues, are among the studies to be made under the new contracts. Eleven of the new projects will be administered directly by the commission and the remainder will be administered by the Office of Naval Research.

Macromolecules Colloquium Planned on September 3-5

A colloquium on macromolecules will be held in Amsterdam, Netherlands, on September 2 to 5, under the auspices of the macromolecules section of the Union Internationale de Chimie. The Union will hold its annual conference in Amsterdam on September 6 to 20.

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SULFAQUINOXALINE MERCK

Now Available in Commercial Quantities

What It Means To You:

A major achievement of Merck Research which can be made, immediately, a component part of your own production program. The introduction of Sulfaquinoxaline Merck enables you to supply poultry raisers with a superior product, effective against coccidiosis and acute fowl cholera.

What It Means To Your Customers:

An exceedingly *active, versatile,* and *economical* sulfonamide which may be used

- *as a* preventive *against cecal and intestinal coccidiosis of chickens*
- *for the* control *of outbreaks of cecal and intestinal coccidiosis of chickens*
- *for the* control *of outbreaks of acute fowl cholera of chickens, turkeys, and pheasants.*

How Its Value Was Proved:

The impressive clinical advantages of Sulfaquinoxaline Merck were established by extensive trials at experiment stations and in the field. Published reports on this investigational work testify to the new agent's efficiency, economy, and recognized dependability.

How It Performs:

In addition to limiting outbreaks of coccidiosis and acute fowl cholera, Sulfaquinoxaline Merck has been found to

- *limit mortality* from coccidiosis (throughout extensive experimental study) to *less than 2 per cent.*
- *reduce stunting* which often follows uncontrolled coccidiosis
- permit birds to *build immunity* to the types of coccidia to which they are exposed
- *reduce losses* due to impaired feed efficiency
- permit farm flocks to maintain greater uniformity; better shank color; and to complete feathering at an earlier age.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Sulfaquinoxaline Veterinary Merck is a buff or yellow to light tan colored, odorless or practically odorless powder which melts at about 245° to 250°C. with decomposition. As supplied, it is substantially 325 mesh. Sulfaquinoxaline is relatively insoluble in water, 0.75 milligram dissolving in 100 cc. at *p*H 5.2. It is soluble in sodium hydroxide solution, forming the sodium salt.

A COMPLETE MERCK SULFAQUINOXALINE SERVICE:

1 ***Prompt assistance*** **to manufacturers on methods for preparation of solutions and fabrication of soluble tablets.**

2 ***Speedy shipment*** **of required quantities from ample stocks.**

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

April 8, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67½ - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 23% bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99¼%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 140.00 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis, ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 - —

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .22¾ - .25¼
double, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .25¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09½ - .10½

Cresylic, dom., coattar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.36 - 1.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - 1.44
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —

low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.41 - 1.46
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.44 - 1.49
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. 13 - 13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65

technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½ - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - 40

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½ - .09
70% steel dms., works lb. .15¾ - .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87

L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½ - —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370 - .3400

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½

Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530

Malcic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .93

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ - .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ - .21⅝

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 20.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 20.15 - 21.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	incl.	included	s.d	single distilled
col.	color	indust	industrial	S. E.	southeast
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	secs	seconds
conc.	concentraied	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			W	west
dextro.	dextrorotatory			w.w.	water white
dist.	distilled			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

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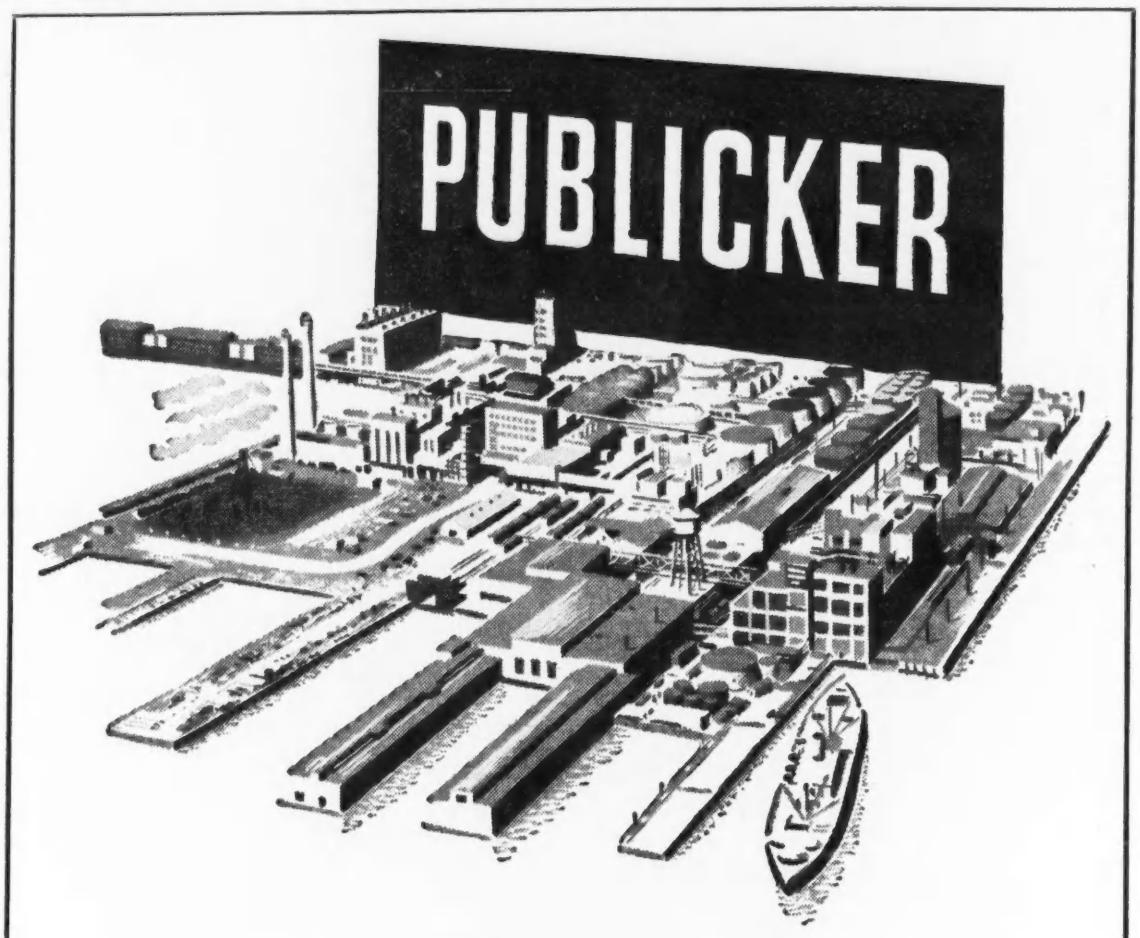
Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .58
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .1140 - .1220
double dist., dms lb. .1240 - .1340
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17¾

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°BE, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10⅛- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .34 - .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.45 - 2.55
powd., bbls. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns oz. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt, alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. all. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.60 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41½
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal. 17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal. 18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .66
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .13 - .13¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —



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Publicker is big! It is the world's largest producer of Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols. Of equal importance, however, is Publicker's never-ending maintenance of *Quality* and *Service*. More and more critical buyers have turned to Publicker as a *dependable* source of supply for products of known purity and absolute uniformity.

Publicker Products Include

ETHYL ALCOHOL (All Grades)

ACETONE	**BUTYL ACETATE**	**PACO SOLVENT**
BUTYL ALCOHOL	**ETHYL ACETATE**	**THERMO ANTI-FREEZE**

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

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PHENOL, U.S.P.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

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Chemicals

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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°c, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20°c, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 400 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Tribydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½ - .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .80 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -46.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
E. of Miss. R lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.03
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .70 - .80
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - .37

PAGE 11 IN YOUR PLASKON COATING-RESIN PRODUCT DIRECTORY

PLASKON 3480

MODIFIED PHENOLIC RESIN

— assures speed of dry and extreme resistance to water and alkalies

PLASKON 3480 is a modified phenolic resin of the insoluble or high viscosity type designed for use with slow bodying soft drying oils such as linseed. It is incompatible with nitrocellulose.

It lends to soft oil varnishes made with it the utmost in desirable properties, since they are both fast drying and high resistant.

PLASKON 3480 assists the bodying of oil so efficiently that unbodied oils or those prebodied to a viscosity of not more than L can be used. The resin should be added at the beginning of the cook.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Melting Point (°C) (Capillary Method)	135-140
Acid Number	25-30
Color (50% Min. Sp.) (I. P. & V. R.)	Under 10
Viscosity (50% Min. Sp.) (G. H.)	Z2-Z4
Solubility (Min. Sp.)	1:1.5-1:2.0

The Plaskon line of coating resins includes: Pure Alkyds—Modified Alkyds—Ureas—Melamines—Modified Phenolics—Maleics—Ester Gums—Pure Phenolics. *Immediately Available!*

SERVICE

We invite correspondence regarding your need for Plaskon* Coating Resins in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries. All Plaskon facilities and experience are available to you for planning the adaptation of Plaskon materials to your present and future manufacturing and sales plans.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLASKON
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COATING RESINS

PLASKON DIVISION
LIBBEY • OWENS • FORD GLASS CO.
2143 Sylvan Avenue • Toledo 6, Ohio
Branch Offices: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Rochester, San Francisco.
In Canada: Drew, Brown Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb.	2.35	- 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots	oz.	23.20	-23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	6.10	- 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo	140.00	-150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	-18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	- .90
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.07
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	88.00	- —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	79.00	- —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	59.00	- —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	52.50	- —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	49.50	- —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	35.50	- —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	30.00	- —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.50	- —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	- —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	- .15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	- —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	13.50	-15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	10.25	-12.00

B

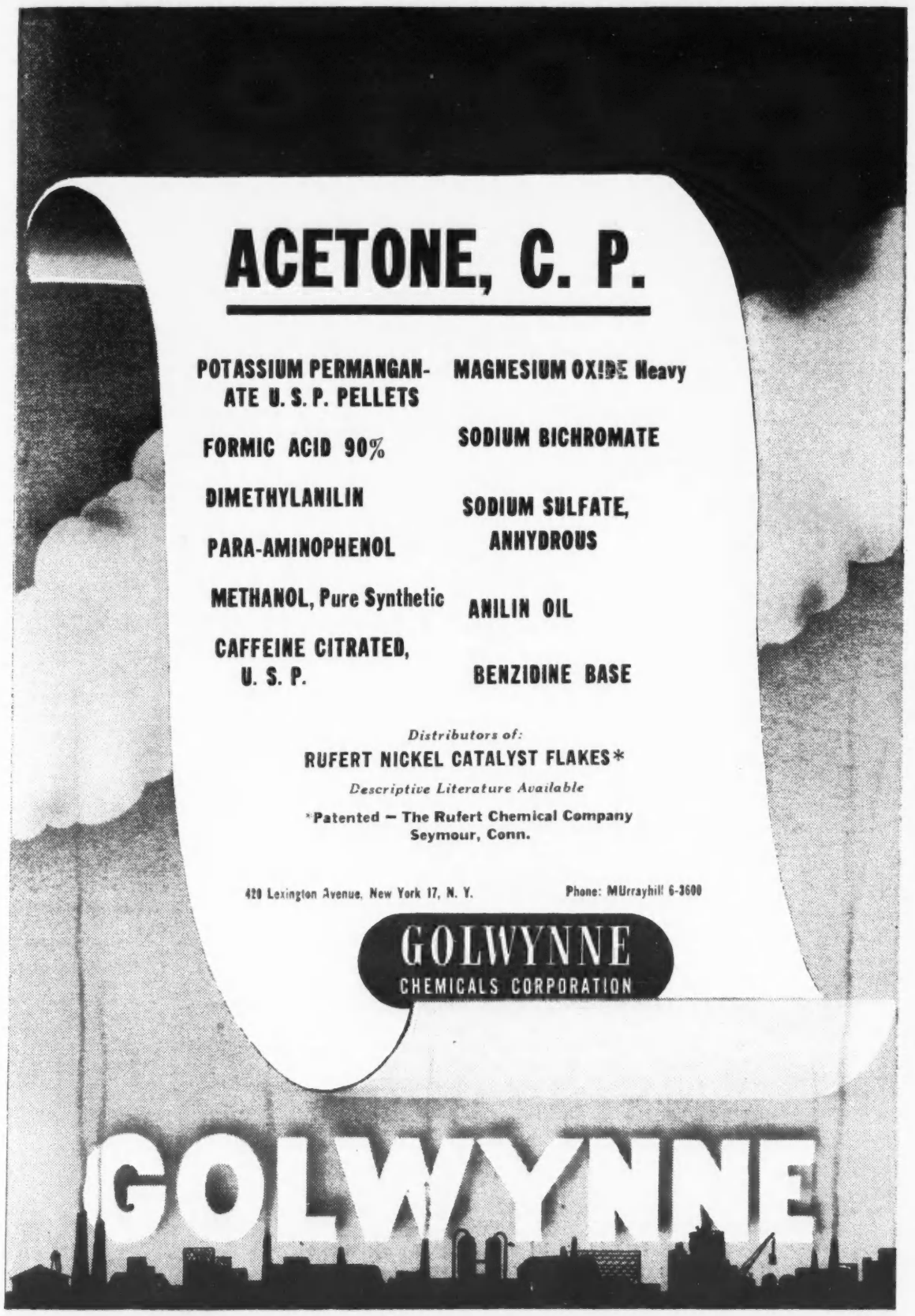
Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.46	- —
10,000 units	vial.	.78	- —
50,000 units	vial.	2.86	- —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	- .77
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	- —
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	- —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37	- .38
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb	.12½	- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% BaSO4, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.95	- 1.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	- .90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	- .55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, ens	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.21	—
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.50	1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.35	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys	lb.	.20	.28
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., ens., dms	lb.	.88	- 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22½
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	3.45	- 4.00
Formate, ens.	lb.	1.95	3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.55	2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.90	- 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, ens.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, ens.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works,	lb.	.21	.23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	.24
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works	lb	.75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb	5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.73	.80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —
smaller lots	lb	1.60	- —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	- —
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth robt, bls.	lb	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.18	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	- —
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	- —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	4.70	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	2.80	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb	2.75	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.30	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	- —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point	lb.	.17	.19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	- .22½

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse,	lb.	.11¼	- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09¼	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	- —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb	1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	0160	0675
Black ash (see Barium, sulphide)			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls.	lb	.32	.33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb	.78	.82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	108.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	—
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—



Blood, Dried—Calcium Cyanide

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.c.l. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.30.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
Borax, tech., powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $4@ per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works, lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¾
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Bruceine, crys., 100 ozs oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .20 - .22
cut and sifted, bls lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Butacaine, crys., refy lb. 1.4 —
tanks, same basis lb. 11½ —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .15½ —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .13 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., 1c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ —
tanks, works lb. .19½ —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. .60 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .36½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
iodide, jars lb. 5.10 —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .83
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit .11 —
less than 1,000 s.u. works unit .12 —
Calcium acetate bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 11½ —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 - 134.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars ton. 9.00 —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 - 59.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .40

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL . . . in commercial quantities

TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL

$CH_3-C(CH_3)_2-OH$

A high-purity alcohol completely miscible with water

SPECIFICATIONS	
Purity	Minimum 99% by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/26°C	.781—.784
Color	Max. 10 plat. cobalt (Hazen) standard
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 vols. of 60° Be gasoline at 20°C
Acidity (other than carbon dioxide)	Maximum 0.003% as acetic acid
Distillation range	Below 81.5°C—None Above 83°C—None
Freezing Point (first needle	Above 24°C
Non-volatile matter	Max. 2 mg per 100 ml

Consider the advantage of using high-purity TBA in your formulations:

AS A SOLVENT it is the most stable of all water-miscible alcohols toward oxidizing agents. It is miscible with most organic solvents such as ketones, alcohols, esters, ethers and aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. TBA is used in compounding industrial cleaning preparations and as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol. Suggested applications include its use as an extraction and recrystallization solvent and in surface coatings where its high latent solvent power for cellulose acetate is an advantage.

AS AN INTERMEDIATE it finds application as an alkylating agent for introducing the tertiary butyl group into a variety of compounds useful in the manufacture of resins, pharmaceuticals and perfumes. Manufacturers of dyestuffs, flavoring extracts, insecticides, germicides and fungicides should also find Tertiary Butyl Alcohol a useful chemical raw material.

After evaluating this compound, you may find it a chemical suited to your most exacting requirements.

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Acetone, Mesityl Oxide, Allyl Alcohol, Isopropyl Alcohol and Epichlorohydrin

Bulletin SC: 49-2 and other detailed information on Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, requested on your business letterhead, will be forwarded promptly.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Western Division
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles : Houston : St. Louis : Chicago : Cleveland : Boston
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Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... dm. 24.00 - 28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis ..... cs. 19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms ..... lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - 44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .23½ - .24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars gram ..... .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. ..... lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. ..... 6.75 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works ..... ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ..... ton. 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ..... ton. 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. ..... 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works ..... lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - 85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works ..... lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..... gal. 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .17¼ - .18¼
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points ..... lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., same basis ..... lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls. ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points ..... lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., ... lb. 3.25 - 3.30
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs., futures ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, cs., futures ..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg ..... 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. ..... 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities ..... gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ..... gm. 67½ - —
tins, works ..... gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram ..... lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn ..... cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram ..... lb. 37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram ..... lb. 7.37 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. ..... .52 - —
dms., works, milli. units. ..... .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram ..... lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. ..... .50 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 10.00 - 16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .09¾ - —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point ..... lb. .21½ - .22½
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis ..... lb. .34 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more ..... lb. .20¾ - .21
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more ..... lb. 30 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .22¼ - —
dm. lots, same basis ..... lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls., ... lb. .29 - .30
broken, bls. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
short stick, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
broken, bls ..... lb. .07½ - .08
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
unscraped, bls. ..... lb. .14½ - .15
broken, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Saigon, broken, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
medium, bls. ..... lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
broken, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
broken, bls. ..... lb. .14½ - .15
Buds, China, bgs ..... lb. .26 - .26½

Cassia fistula, bskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports ..... long ton. 103.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns ..... lb. 12.00 - 45.00
synthetic, cns ..... lb. 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, ... lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. ..... lb. .53 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .23½ - .24
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .24½ - .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, etns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .36 - .40
granules, etns., same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. or over, works ..... lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .53 - —
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17.5% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, ... lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .54 - —
48% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 61 - .65
Triacetate, flake, etns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works ..... lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works ..... lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ..... ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Roman, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50

Calcium Gluconate—China Clay

Charcoal, bone, NF, bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ..... ton. 46.80 - 59.00
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 38.80 - 43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ..... ton. 41.80 - 45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ..... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 50.00 - 60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ..... ton. 35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls ..... lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0495 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0375 - .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works ..... lb. .1165 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1170 - .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 9.50 - 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l. works ..... ton. 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ..... ton. 15.00 - —
imported, waite, lump, ou'k, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ..... ton. 16.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ..... ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 50.00 - 55.00

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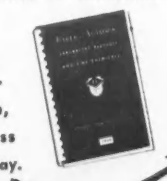

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Chloral—DDT

Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. 1.20 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.35 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb .87 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb 1.12 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb. .0955- —
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .45 - .50
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .85 —
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 4.70 - 5.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .83 - .88
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .20½- .21
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.20 - 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Zanzibar, bls lb. .20½- .21
futures lb. .21½ Nom.
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - 75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - 72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
8% Co, dms. lb. .62½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co. dms.lb. .38¼- .38¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Tenerife, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .41 - .42
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.65 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, ogs lb. 2.75 3.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb .24 .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .35 - .40
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .20 .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2325
Chloride, anhyd., bbls lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .20 - .20¾
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .48 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd, E. Miss lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic lb. .23¼- .23½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- .24¼
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .25 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports lb.175.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton.180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .05½- .06
Italian, bgs lb. .05½ Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05½- .06
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.48 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.53 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E. ton.53.00 -55.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - .19¼
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- .17 1 20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17 7 20
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .17 3 10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .17¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .20
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .40 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .50 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .65
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .44 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .33 - .34

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .18 - .19
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .17 - .18
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .40 —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.97 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.36 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.05 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast, ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works, lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
tanks, works lb. .67½ - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., cl., works lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. .55½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .53½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .58 - —
tanks, works lb. .56 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l. lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld, E. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 235.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .72½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
tanks, works lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —

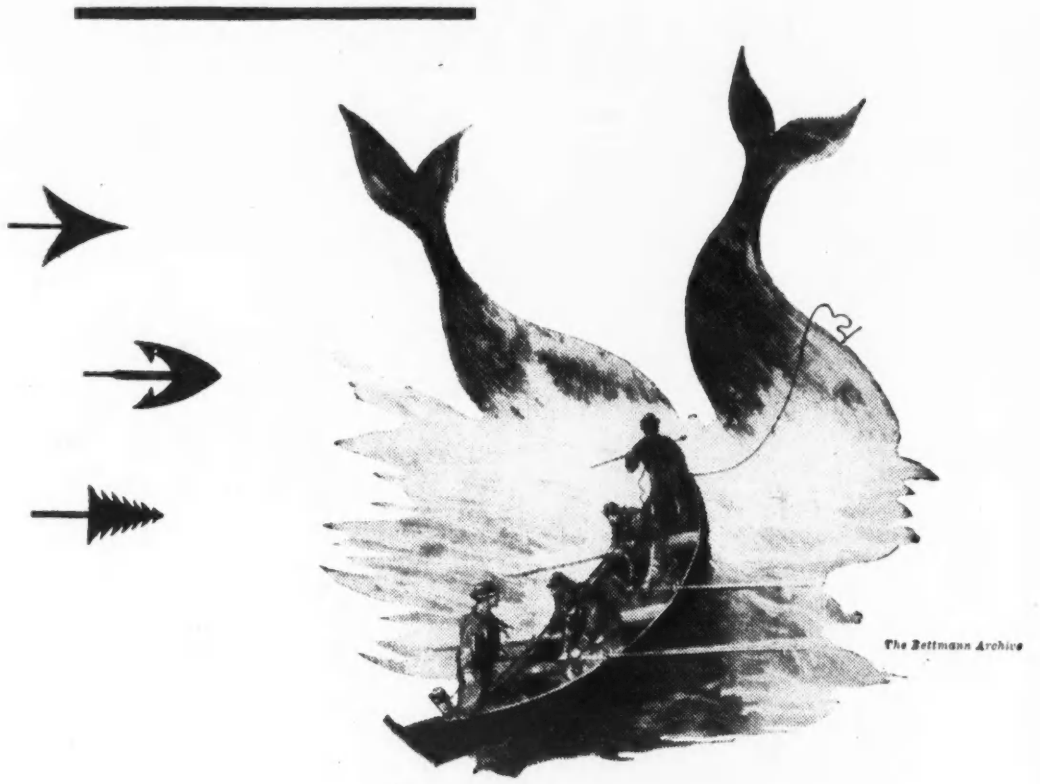
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms, lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 15%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 .47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.65 - 4.75

Decanol—Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.60 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —

A double killing....



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In its early beginnings, nearly a half-century ago, Niagara Alkali set itself two big tasks to lick . . . to pioneer in developing several important new electro-chemical products . . . and to perfect new methods and techniques for keeping Niagara products and service at the highest peak of quality and efficiency.

Rely on Niagara for high standards of quality and experienced technical assistance in the use of Niagara Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, EBG Liquid Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene and Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors—Ethylene Dichloride

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27	Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31	Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.82	—
40	Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151	Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165	Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176	Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179	Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180	Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202	Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208	Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216	Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246	Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278	Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.96	—
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299	Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

304	Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326	Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382	Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401	Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406	Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419	Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581	Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593	Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598	Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720	Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737	Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype).

1054	Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
	double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
	p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
	p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
	p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
	p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
	p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
	p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.73	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra- conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	48	55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.98	- 1.07
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	- 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	27	- .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bndls.	lb.	60	- 65
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.90	- .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	- —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.35	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.60	- .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.15	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	- —
smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	- —
Ergot, NF, cns	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	-56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-39.75
Sulphate, bots	oz	60.00	-61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb	.095	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	102	- —
tanks, works	lb.	085	- —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	31	- —
tanks	lb	29	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.,	16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	15	- —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	- —
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb	70	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	06½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	04½	- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	- 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¾	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.46	- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dlvd., prices are ¼c. higher on c.l., dms.; l.c.l., dms., ¾c. higher.			
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	- —
Betaethoxypropionate, cms., works	lb.	70	- —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	- .41
Butyrate, bgs	g.l.	4.75	- —
cns., works	lb.	65	- .70
dms., works	lb.	60	- —
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	- —
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	- .22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	- —
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	- 4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	- —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
cns., works	lb.	.63	- .67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	- —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	- 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	- —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	80	- —
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	60	- —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	13	- —
Ethylcellulose, 5lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	52	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	54	- .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	09	- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	09½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	11½	- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	12	- —
smaller containers	lb.	12½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	08	- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	08½	- —

Zinc Chloride

FOR USE IN—Preserving wood; Finishing paper and textiles; Flameproofing and dyeing textiles; Galvanizing; Manufacturing vulcanized fibre, batteries and glue.

Zinc Sulphate

FOR USE IN—Fertilizers and orchard sprays; dyeing and printing textiles; Electro plating; Electro galvanizing; making rayon, paint, varnish, glue.

At Wheatland, Pa., Maneely Chemical Company has one of the most efficient, modernly equipped chemical plants in the country.

Glass lined vats and equipment and a new process combine to give a new high in uniformity, purity and quality.

Manco

Maneely CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. O • 1300 Bankers Securities Bldg. • Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾ - .25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾ - .26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld.	lb.	.15¾ - .16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75 - —
smaller lots	lb.	6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.11 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works	ton.	20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13½ - .14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½ - .13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½ - .11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼ - .10⅝
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11 - .14
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13¼ - .13⅝
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).		
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).		
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).		
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).		
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).		
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.12 - —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).		
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).		
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	net ton.	39.00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570 - —
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620 - —
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, works	lb.	.0350 - —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00 - —
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½ - —
tanks	lb.	.24 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —

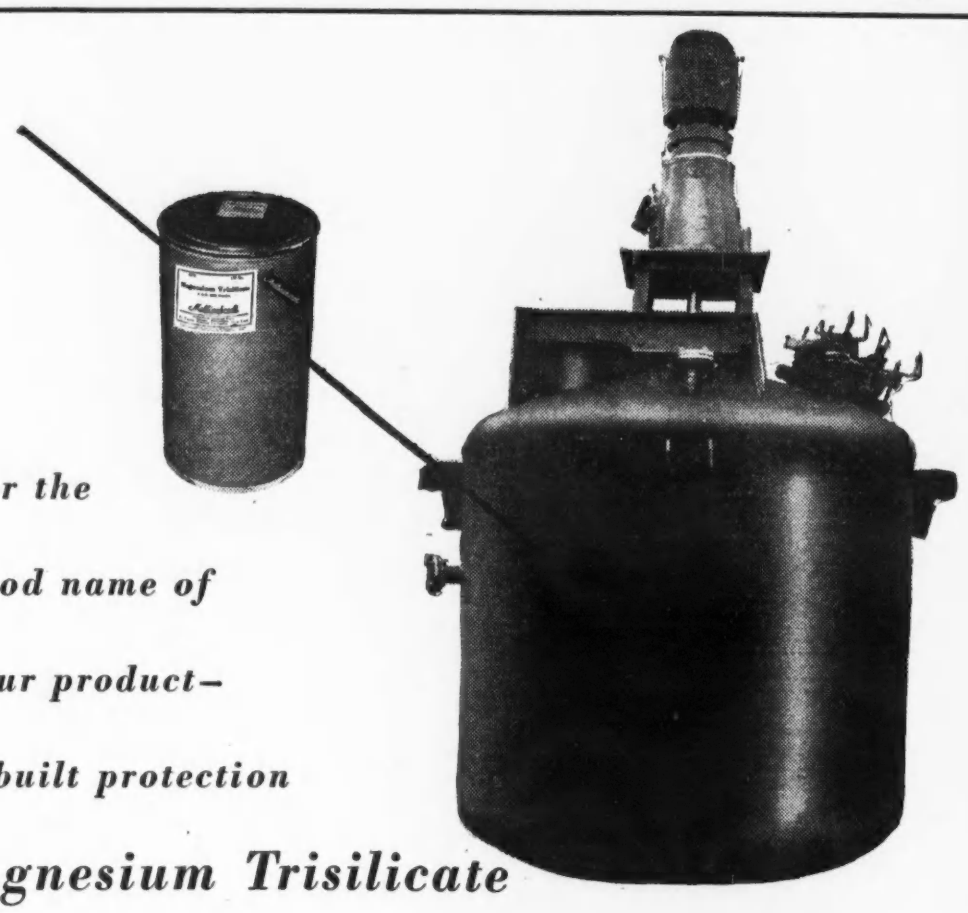
G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59 - .60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14 - 15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.
Extract, bbls		No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10125 - —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks	gal.	.132 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.09875 - .10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.1175 - .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05 - —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works	lb.	1.20 - —
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.35 - .40
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.14 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18 - .20

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
prime	lb.	2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.26 - .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.34 - .35
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.14½ - —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½ - —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22½ - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.		
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis	lb.	.18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 - .36
Glue hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - .38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37 - .41
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾ - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼ - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½ - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23½ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23¾ - —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼ - —
	lb.	.24¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23⅝ - —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).		
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls	lb.	3.65 - 4.00
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25 - 4.50

Ethylene Oxide—Green, Chrome

Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.27 - .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .19
97%, powd. bgs., ex whse	lb.	.22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 96-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	.21 - .22
No. 2 whse	lb	.23 —
Grease, house, dlvd., loose	lb.	.04¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.04¾ Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).		
Yellow, loose	lb.	.04⅜ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, tone., molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.37½ - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½ - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¼ - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44 - —



For the good name of your product—

Custom-built protection

Magnesium Trisilicate

Protect your product. Safeguard its quality by using the purest basic fine chemicals.

You are assured chemicals of unsurpassed purity when you use Mallinckrodt chemicals. Each new lot of every Mallinckrodt chemical meets the same high standards as former lots. These fine chemicals are available in different grades to meet every manufacturing need.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
is supplied in three grades:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

THREE FINE, WHITE, ODORLESS, TASTELESS, GRITLESS POWDERS

Equal in purity. Different in density or bulk.

	Powder Grade	Bulky Grade	Super Bulky
Bulk	*about 45 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 75 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 130 fl. oz. per lb.*
Particle Size	*37% less than 3 microns; 86% " " 20 "; 92% " " 44 "; 100% " " 88 "*	*50% less than 3 microns; 89% " " 20 "; 99% " " 44 "; 100% " " 88 "*	*100% through a 325 mesh sieve, and thus less than about 44 microns.*
Adsorptive Power	*100 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 200 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 150 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*

Whether your finished product be tablet, suspension or powder—there is a Mallinckrodt grade to meet your chemical and physical requirements.

If you use Magnesium Trisilicate in alkaline mixtures, Mallinckrodt supplies top-quality companion products, such as Magnesium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate and Bismuth Subcarbonate. Write to your nearest Mallinckrodt office for a complete catalogue.

82 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

UNIFORM DEPENDABLE PURITY

A partial listing of Mallinckrodt pharmaceutical chemicals • *Acid Acetylsalicylic* • *Acid Mandelic* *Bismuth Subcarbonate* • *Bismuth Subnitrate* • *Calcium Gluconate* • *Calcium Mandelate* • *Calomel Precipitated* *Magnesium Trisilicate* • *Phenobarbital* • *Phenobarbital Sodium* • *Potassium Bicarbonate* • *Potassium Bromide* *Potassium Iodide* • *Sodium Bromide* • *Sodium Iodide* • *Sodium Salicylate* • *Sulfanilamide* • *Sulfathiazole*

Green, Chrome—Lithopone

Green, Chrome, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .45½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 • —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 • —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 • —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .23 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 • —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .28 • —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 • —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 • —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 • —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindella robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs lb. .07½- .09
East India, black, bold, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .50
No. 2 lb. .41 - .45
No. 3 lb. .35 - .36
No. 4 lb. .32 - .33
No. 5 lb. .30 - .31
No. 6 lb. .28 - .31
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 • —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 • —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .30 - .32
ground, bxs. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .37 - .39
white, whole, bls. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00 • —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 • —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo.120.00 • —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.16.00 -18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 —
Hops, NF, bls. lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. 74½- 85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.60 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Idochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb. 6.40 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 -12.30
beta, cns lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.10 - 4.25
powd., bgs lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. 17 — —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., wor 100 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .36 • —
ton lots lb. .37 • —
less ton lots lb. .38 • —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 • —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 • —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 • —
cns., works lb. .63 • .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.s. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .0875- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .093 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .08625 - .09
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - .114
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .12 - .12¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .55 - .60
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08
Turkish, bls lb. .15 - .16
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbys., lb. .23¾- —
gran., bbls. lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .24½- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .27 - .31
gran., powd., dms lb. .27¾- .31¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 • —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Lead, blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .38½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .14 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .16¼- .16¾
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .22½- .23
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .29½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Resinate, fused, 19% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .1710- .1775
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23 - .23½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .20¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 .36
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 .42
Root, bls lb. .08 .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 • —
Annville, Pa ton.10.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.10.00 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 • —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 • —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 • —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 • —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 • —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 • —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 • —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 • —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 • —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 • —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 • —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 • —
York, Pa. ton.10.00 • —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 • —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.13.50 • —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 • —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 • —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 • —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 • —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 • —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 • —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 • —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 • —
Mitchell, Ind ton.10.00 • —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 • —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 • —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 • —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 • —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.13.00 • —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 • —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 • —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 • —
York, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 • —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 • —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
York, Pa ton.13.50 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.58.50 -59.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 • —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 1.65
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 • —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.

time

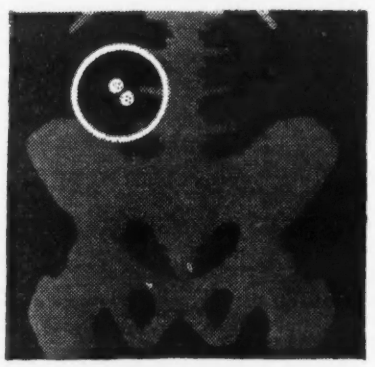
place

disintegration

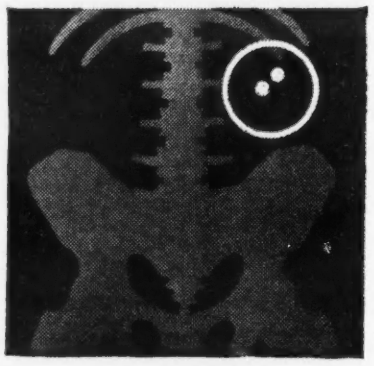
and the problem of a superior

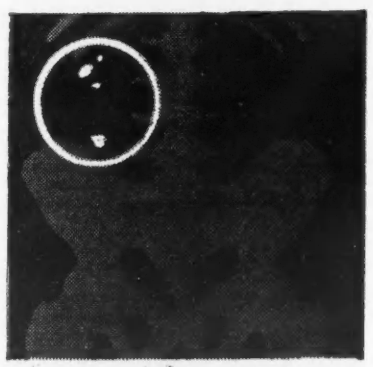
enteric coating

Enteric coated tablets ½ hour after ingestion.

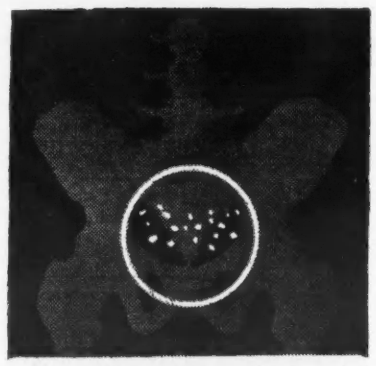


Same tablets 1 hour after ingestion.





Same tablets 2½ hours after ingestion.



Same tablets 3½ hours after ingestion — showing complete disintegration.

Strong Cobb, as a part of their general research program, studied the development of an *enteric coating* which would disintegrate at a predetermined site in the gastro-intestinal tract, and at a predetermined time.

After months of laboratory work, the staff of pharmaceutical research chemists came up with the answer . . . then the *enteric coating* had to be clinically tested.

A group of ambulatory patients was used for the study. The Strong Cobb *enteric coating* was used on 0.75 Gram tablets of barium sulfate, U.S.P. Fifty-four fluoroscopic observations were made in a large university hospital. These observations were substantiated by x-ray studies.

here is the record— representative of the clinical findings

Again — Strong Cobb had developed something more dependable in pharmaceuticals.

Today Strong Cobb is the largest private formula house in the Country. Its operations are divided into two classes: (1) Strong Cobb are consultants in solving technical manufacturing problems which you may encounter in fabricating your product. They will then undertake the manufacture together with full labeling, packaging and control work. (2) Strong Cobb are engaged in basic research in the development of new products which, when full laboratory and clinical research is completed, are made available to the trade under license agreements. Why not discuss your problems with our Technical Sales Director?

Write for a free copy of our booklet,
"A TEN-MINUTE TOUR IN PICTURES OF STRONG COBB & COMPANY."

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Liverwort Leaves—Methylamyl Ketone

Liverwort leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
leaves, NF ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works ... oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., ... lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls ..... lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls ..... lb. .75 - .76
Banda, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .83 - .84
West Indian, bls ..... lb. .72 - .73
broken, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns ..... lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works ... lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works ... lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 44.00 -46.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs. ..... lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. ... lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ... ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ... ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls ..... lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .46 - .55
Manganese acetate, bbls. ..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls ..... lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, orks ... ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41¼- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .44¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. ..... lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. ..... lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ... ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ... ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms ... lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ... ton. 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works .... lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works .... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. ..... lb. .17½- .18
French, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian ... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns ..... lb. 8.60 - 9.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms ..... lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide), NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works .... lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. ..... lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works ..... lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks ..... lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.s., frt. alld ... gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld ... gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more ... lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 8.75 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ... gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ... gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E ... gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E ... gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W ..... gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more ... lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns ..... lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns ..... lb. .69 - .71
cyls. ..... lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works ... lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd ... lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.48 - 1.68
Formate, dms. ..... lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. ..... lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works ..... lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs ... lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Testerone, USP, 100 gms ..... gm. 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - —

SPECIFICATIONS					
SERCO	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
212Y	195 - 200	2½ - 5	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
510Y	190 - 200	4 - 8	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
66	180 - 185	6 - 8	6 - 8	30 - 40	75 - 90
88	180 - 185	5 - 8	5 - 7	15 - 25	55 - 75

TEXOIL's modern plant and equipment . . . located right in the heart of the great East Texas oil field where nature has deposited one of the world's greatest sources of crude oil, which results in vast deposits of petroleum residuum . . . in combination with TEXOIL's experienced personnel enables us at all times to consistently produce a uniformly high-grade wax. Texoil technicians are available for consultation.

YOUR INQUIRY IS INVITED

KILGORE Texoil SERVICE COMPANY

MAKERS OF MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAX

M & M BUILDING 141 BROADWAY

HOUSTON 2, TEXAS • KILGORE, TEXAS • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .34¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - .35¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .04 - .14
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .93 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06¼- .06½
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- .05¼
yellow, bgs., source lb. .10¾- .11
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 -62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06⅝- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .073⅝- .083
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —

Methylcellulose—Oil, Babassu

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
futures lb. .33 - .34
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 4.45 - 5.00
USP, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - .95
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, tech. (see Oil, persic).
USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .18 Nom.

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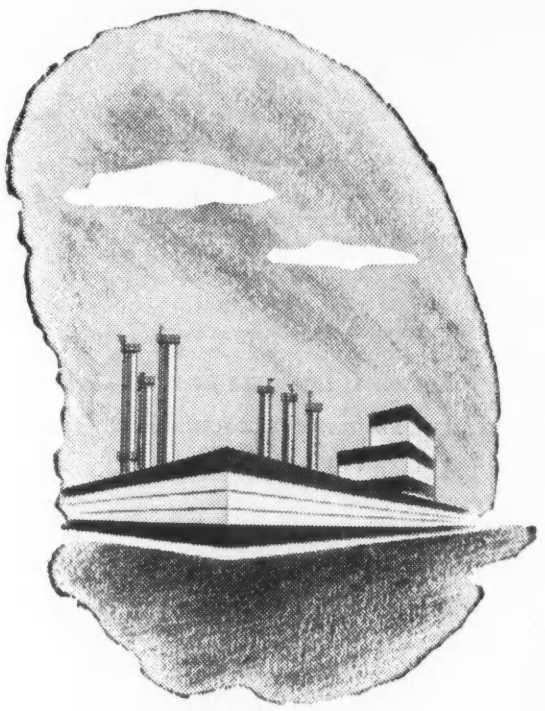

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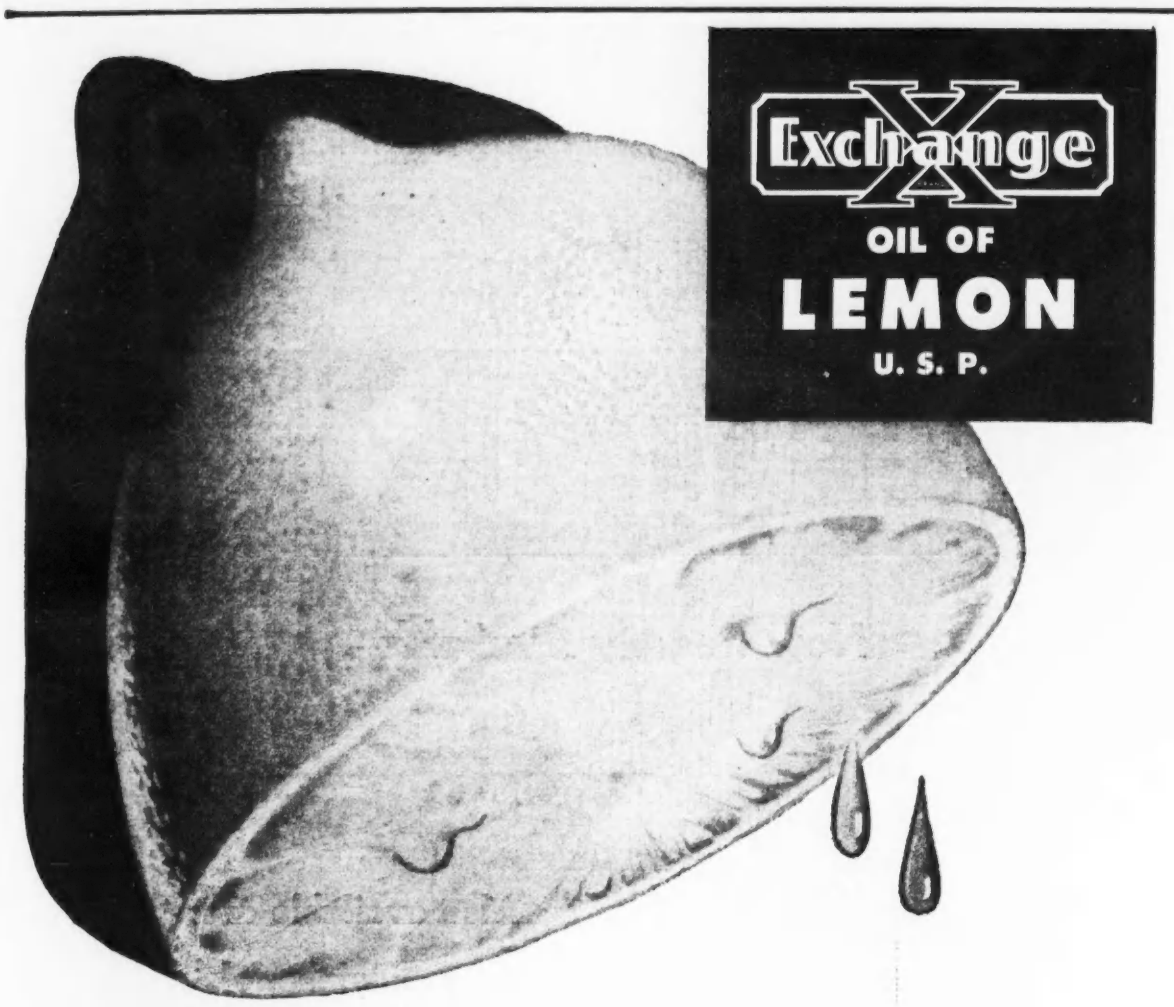
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Oil, Bay—Oil, Rosemary

Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.95
60-65%, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.76
rectified, cns	lb.	4.25	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb.	2.75	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns	lb.	2.20	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.40	- .50
dms	lb.	.30	- .40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
rectified, cns	lb.	2.90	- 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	5.00	- 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	42.00	-45.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.21½	- —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.22	- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.18½	- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.21½	- —
tankcars	lb.	.20	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.23¼	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.23¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.22¼	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.22¼	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.22¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.21¼	- —
Oil, castor, hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.10	- .12
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.16	- .18
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.45	- .55
dms.	lb.	.35	- .50
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	14.00	-16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	33.00	-73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.03
Java type, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.15	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.14	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l	lb.	.21	- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.23	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.20	- .22
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
Coriander, bots	lb.	31.00	-35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.10¾	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01½	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
dms., New York	lb.	.16¾	- —
Oil, costus, bots	oz.	30.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01½	Nom.
refined, dms	lb.	.17	- —
tankcars	lb.	.15	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	7.00	-10.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	9.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots	lb.	8.25	- 9.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.65	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.24½	- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.29	- .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.33	- .50
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.43	- —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.40	- —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.45	- —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.53	- —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.55	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.25	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	10.50	-11.75
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	10.25	-11.50
Grapefruit	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.12½	- .13
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.13½	- .14
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14½	- .15
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.15
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	3.00	- 7.00
twice rectified	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	- 4.35
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif. cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Messina	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.00
terpeneless, bot	lb.	35.00	-53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l	lb.	.2880	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.2940	- .2980
tankcars	lb.	.2760	- —
tankwagon	lb.	.2790	- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.285	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	- —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.25	- 8.40
Italian, cns	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.09	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1620	- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1820	- .1860
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1520	- .1560
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.34	- —
20°, dms.	lb.	.33	- —
30°, dms.	lb.	.29	- —
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.25	- 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l	lb.	.16	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
tanks	lb.	.16	Nom.
Oleo, oil, extra, tres	lb.	.15	Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
extra fine	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, denat., dms	gal.	3.25	- —
edible, Calif., dms	lb.	3.85	Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	4.25	- 4.35
Moroccan, dms., same basis.	gal.	4.00	- 4.10
foots, dms	lb.	.24½	- .25
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Calif., cns	lb.	.70	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.19½	- .20
tankcars	lb.	.18	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11½	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¾	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01½	Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	- —
drums	lb.	.17½	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.65
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.00	- 7.95
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.50	- 8.30
Persic, USP, dms	lb.	.45	- .56
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.75	- 4.30
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	4.25	- 6.50
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 2.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60	- .69
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.61	- .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.08	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.70	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.062	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.60	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse.,			
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.86	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½	- —
light, dms	gal.	.16½	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.24	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.12½	- .13¼
tanks	lb.	.11¼	- —
saponified, dms.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¾
double dist., dms	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers.	oz.	25.00	-30.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.40



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Oil, rosin, first rectified, dms.... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.40 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms..... lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms..... lb. .1520- .1560
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .40 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns ..... lb. 2.00 —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 .29
tanks, works ..... gal. .15 .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 - 19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..... lb. .14.55- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1510- .1550
tanks ..... lb. .1335- —
clarified, dms., c.l..... lb. .1355- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1390- .1430
tanks ..... lb. .1215- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .13¾- —
drums ..... lb. .15¼- —
Spearmint, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2150- —
drums ..... lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, tmp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns ... lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .10 - .10½
Tansy, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.... gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .52½- .54¾
tanks, works, South .... gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .19 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian ..... lb. 10.50 -12.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms .... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms ..... gal. 10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. ..... gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y..... gal. .52½- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y..... gal. .52½- .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y ..... gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y ..... gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y ..... gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y..... gal. .68½- .72½
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y..... gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y..... gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F ..... gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.50
Southern, cns..... lb. 3.65 - 3.80
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 12.00 -22.50
Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Madagascar, bots..... lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms..... lb. .15 - .16
tankcars ..... lb. .13¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls ..... lb. .13 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..... lb. .33 - —

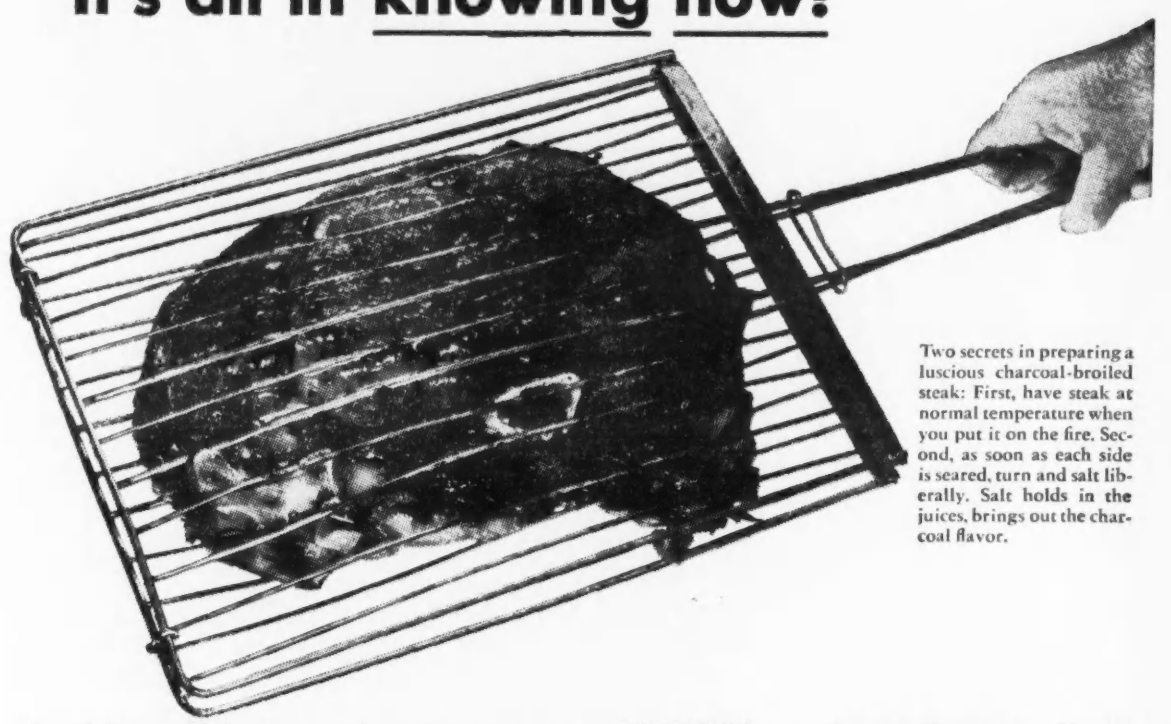
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner, lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2110- —
Molybdate ..... lb. .44½- —
Orange, Persian, bbls ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .40 .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls ..... lb. 14 .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .20 .20½
Sicilian, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls ..... lb. .18 .19
powdered, bbls., bxs ... lb. .22 .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. 42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. 60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 62 .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., work.. lb. .65½ .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .28 —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½-.24 1/20
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 -.24 7/20
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½-.23 1/20
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23 -.23 7/20
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 1/10- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb 100-lb. ..... lb. .12½- — .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms ..... lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms ..... lb. .18 .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.10 - 5.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 . lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz lots ..... oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .28 - .29
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .70 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works ... lb. No stocks.
92%-94%, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. .47 - —
smaller quantities gal. 2.50 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .12½- .14
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0690- —
lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —

It's all in knowing how!



Two secrets in preparing a luscious charcoal-broiled steak: First, have steak at normal temperature when you put it on the fire. Second, as soon as each side is seared, turn and salt liberally. Salt holds in the juices, brings out the charcoal flavor.

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MANY manufacturers, through their own research, have learned how to use Unitol in paint and varnish formulas. These firms are now cashing in on the basic low cost of Unitol. Manufacturers agree that this is one of the few ways to trim down rising costs.

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* * *

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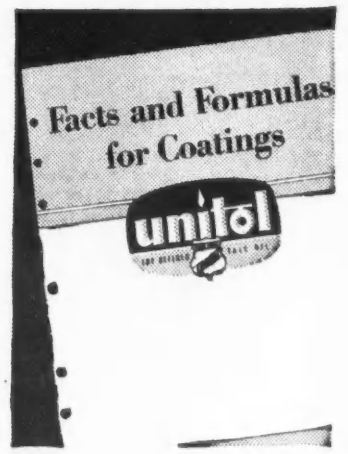

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THE REFINED TRADE MARK UNION TALL OIL

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CHEMICAL SALES • Dept. B, 52 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Paraffin, Fully Refined—Petroleum Naphtha

Paraffin, fully refined, 120-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0730-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0735-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0760-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	08	—

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	—
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works.	lb.	.19	.20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	.63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton	60.00	—
Pectin, NF, powd., citrous, bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, calcium, USP, amorphous, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.05½	.06¼
Potassium, crystalline, bottles, distributors, unlabeled			
100,000 units	bot.	.14½	—
200,000 units	bot.	.22	—
500,000 units	bot.	.44½	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.82	—
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.06½	.07½
Procaine, crystalline G, in oil, with or without Al. Ms., 10cc. bottles, 300,000 units per cc., distributors, unlabeled	bot.	3.40	—
regular or micronized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.07	.07¾
Sodium, USP, amorphous, bottles, distributors, unlabeled,			
100,000 units	bot.	.12½	—
200,000 units	bot.	.18	—
500,000 units	bot.	.34½	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.62	—
crystalline, bottles, distributors, unlabeled, 100,000 units.	bot.	.14¾	—
200,000 units	bot.	.22½	—
500,000 units	bot.	.45¾	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.84½	—
Penicillin, sodium, crystalline, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.07	.07¾
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33

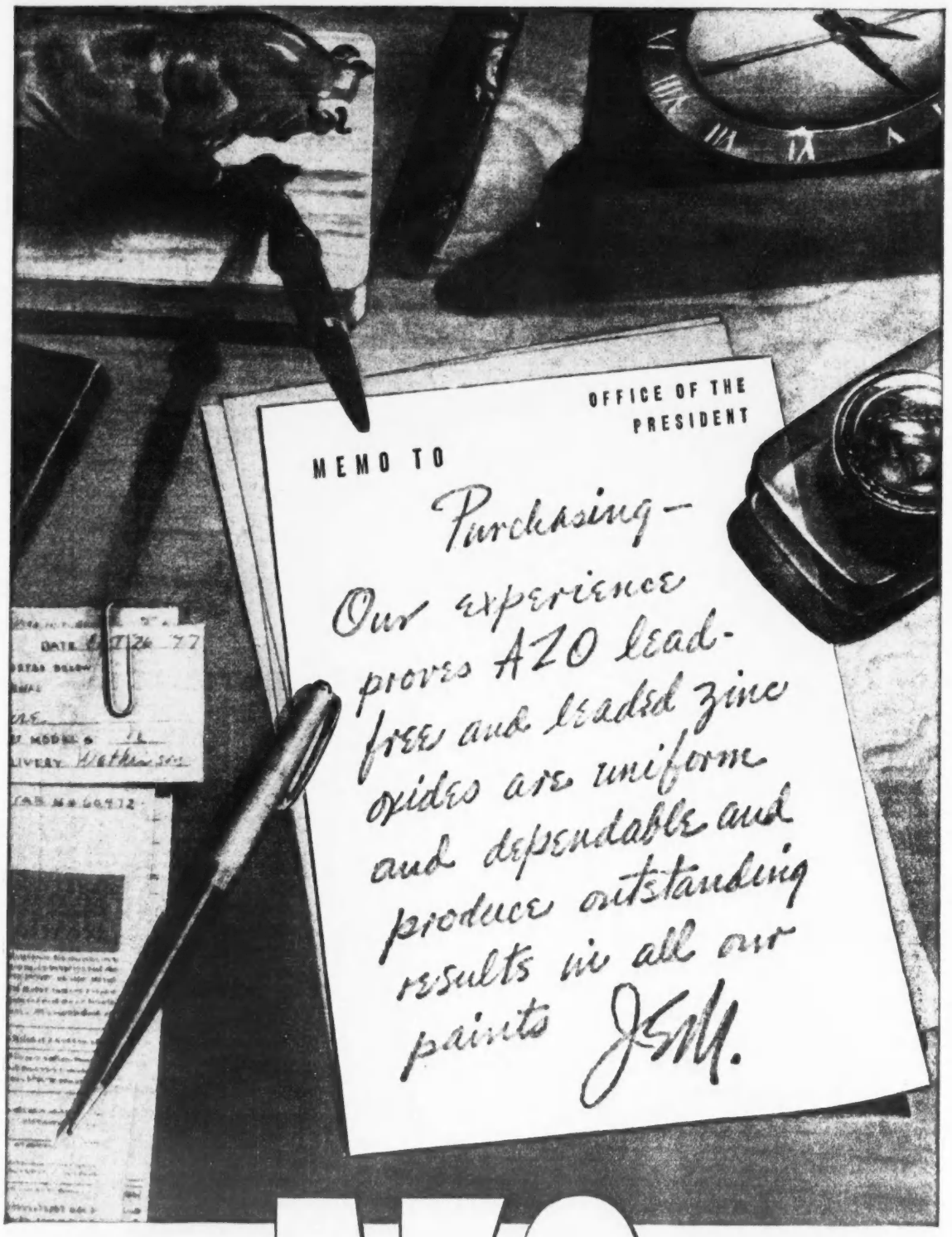
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.90	.92
April arrival	lb.	.87	.88
Mar. ship't, new crop	lb.	.86	.87
April ship't, bgs	lb.	.85	.86
May ship't, bgs	lb.	.84	.85
Red, Carolina, bgs	lb.	.50	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.65	.65½
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18	Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.62	.62½
White, bgs	lb.	1.17	1.20
April shipment	lb.	1.12	1.15
Peppermint, USP, 60m., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb.	.95	1.05
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.04½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.06¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05⅛	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	—
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07⅛	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅛	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅛	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
California refy	lb.	.06⅛	—

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	2.75
Montana	bbl.	1.97	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.55	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.73	3.55
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.97	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	2.25
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.45
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.30	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.90	—
Boston	bbl.	1.95	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	1.85	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.90	—
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.90	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.90	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.90	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.95	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.925	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.80	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.031	.118
Pennsylvania	gal.	.10	—
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.07375	—
No. 3	gal.	.07	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.083	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125	.08625
No. 1, straw	gal.	.08125	.08625
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.085
range	gal.	.0775	.0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.113
No. 2	gal.	.10	.105
No. 3	gal.	.10	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
235 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.1255
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11125	.12125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875	.10625
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.182	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.11625
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1890	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal.	.22	—
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24½	.26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26



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Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
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Petroleum, naphtha, high-flash, 300-400 b.r., 28-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - 26¼
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .23½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½ - —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .11125
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .19 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13¾ - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10¾ - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%) dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - .12½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.63
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.13
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 - 37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.53 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 - 15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 - 10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½ - —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton 3.85 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton 4.25 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.65 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.85 - —
77½-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.85 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton 4.93 - —
finely ground, 68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .35 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .35½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 22½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 23½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼

Picht leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½ - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .45½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½ - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 - 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., work lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 - 75.00
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - 17
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - 42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35

Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17¾ - .18¼
Polish, bgs lb. .16¾ - .17¼
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
t.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
t.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, contract, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., contract lb. .12¾ - .13
spot, bgs., c.l lb. .14¼ - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).

Potassium borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .53 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —

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Coconut Oil 76°

Hardened Coconut Oil 92° and 110°

Coconut Hard Butter

Coconut Oil Stearine

Peanut Oil

Hardened Peanut Oil and Flakes

Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

•

Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

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SPECIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS

MANUFACTURERS OF FATTY ACIDS AND PLASTICIZERS

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Linseed Oil

Soya Bean Oil

Corn Oil

Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

Hardened Tallow

Marine Oils

•

Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Potassium Hypochlorite—Red, Indian

Potassium hypochlorite liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- —
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls. lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Potassium silicate solution, 62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton.32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- 13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .54 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ens., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, cans, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propylaldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo.55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
blonde, bgs. lb. .21 - .26
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .65
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .55 .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅞- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 7.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 7.15
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.95 -10.65
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.83 -10.52
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .26 .27½
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .37½- .39½
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb 17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.86.00 -88.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V. cryst., ens. oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., ens oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, ens., 50-oz. ens oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, ens. oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb 70 - 75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ¼c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾

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Vitamin D Concentrate
Vitamin A and D Concentrates
Vitab* Rice Bran Concentrate
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco
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Beta-Alanine
Cholesterol

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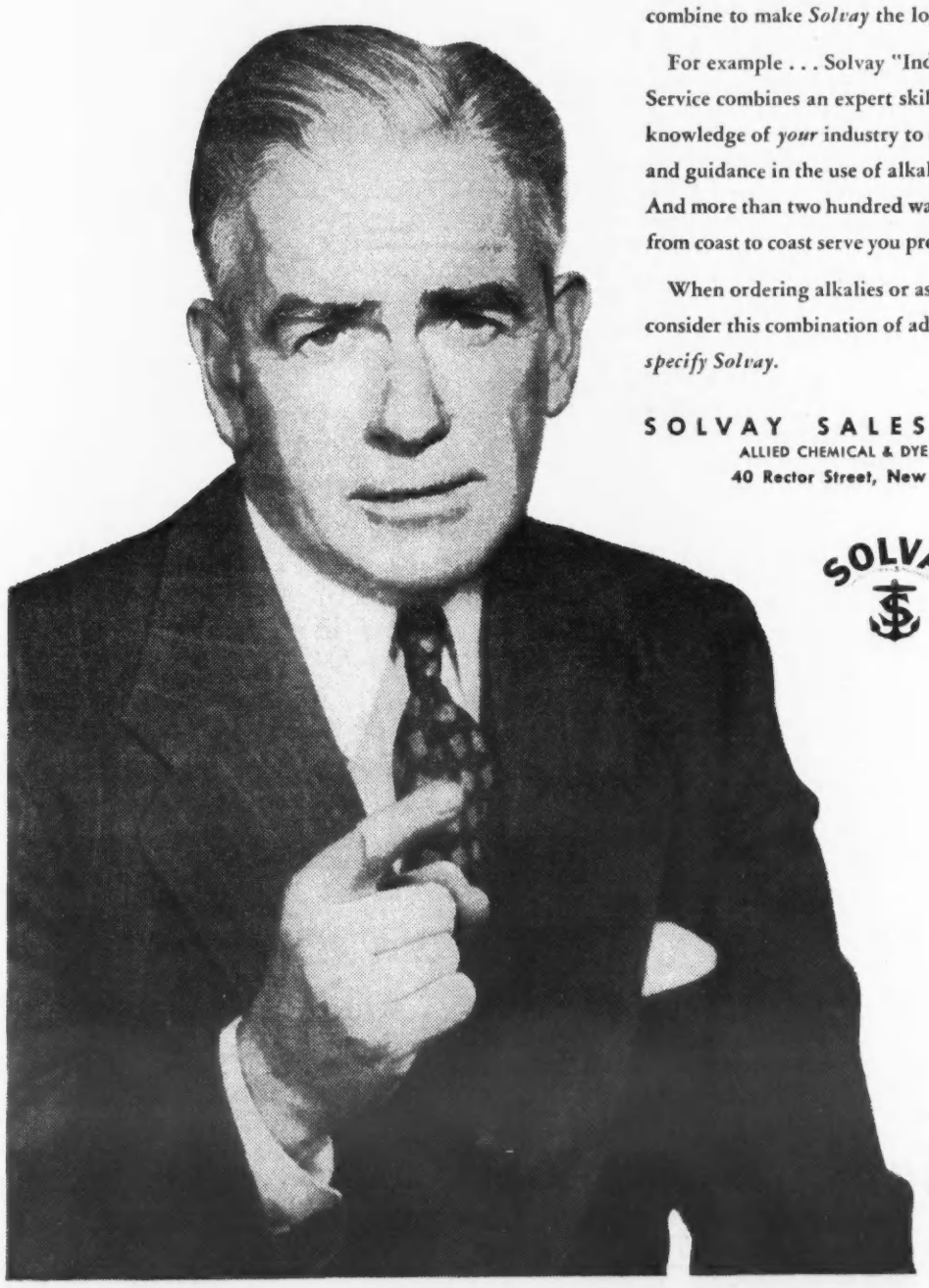
Red, iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	.11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	—
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.45
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.30	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
MAPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	2.25	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	.88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95	1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	—
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0330	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0330	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.33	—
Quicksilver, etns	lb.	2.27	—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib, dms	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls	lb.	.35	—
Rennin, NF	lb.	6.50	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb.	3.25	3.45
Rhantany root, bgs	lb.	.10	.12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs	lb.	.75	.95
powd., bbls	lb.	.80	1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots	kilo.	175.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.28½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.29	.30
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	.12¼
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.06¾	.07
Spanish, bls	lb.	.03	.03½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.90	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Rutin 10 kilos, fib, dms	gram.	.12	—
5 kilos, fib, dms	gram.	.13	—
smaller lots, fib, dms	gram.	.13½	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.90	1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.20	1.35
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	19.00	22.50
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68	.75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.06	.09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.22½	.23
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.21	Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.07½	.08
Salicenin, etns., works	lb.	14.00	25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib, dms	lb.	1.02	1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.88	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l.	100 lbs.	.93	1.03
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
USP, dms	lb.	.21	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd	ton.	27.00	—
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.15¾	.17¾
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	190.00	200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.40	.45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.24	.30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	.67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).			
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.25¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.26¼	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.26¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.26¾	—
Selenium, powd., cns, 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.55
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.22	.24
sifting, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.17	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.14	.19
No. 3, bls	lb.	.11	.14
Pods, bls	lb.	.12	.15
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.16	.22
Serpentaria root, bls	lb	2.45	2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	.17
Central Amer., natural, bgs.	lb.	17½	18
Chinese, hulled	lb.	.20	.21
choice, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23½
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.26	.27
Salvadorean	lb.	.15	.15½
Turkish, yellow	lb.	.16	.16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.76½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.77	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.79	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.71	.72
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Superfine, bgs. 10 bgs	lb.	.65	.66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	71½	—
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.65¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.65¾	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.66¼	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.45¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.46¼	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.47¼	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.48	—
USP granular silver nitrate 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.95	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs, c.l. works	ton.	11.00	12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
Smalt, black, etns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, etns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.19	.20
crushed, bls, obls	lb.	.26	.27
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.27	.29
powd., bbls	lb	.29	.30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
Soda ash, light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.65	4.42
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.15	4.92
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15	—
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.80	6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.60	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.40	6.27
Sal, bgs, c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Soda-lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks.,	lb.	.13	—
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more	bgs	100 lbs.	8.50 —
under 20,000 lbs., works	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—

Red, Iron Oxide—Sodium Antimoniate

"Why You Should Specify SOLVAY"



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Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Nytron
Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Methanol
Ammonium Chloride
Formaldehyde

V151 15 APR 11 1949 XUM

Sodium Arsenate—Sorbitol

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 • 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 • —
smaller lots lb. .40 • .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 • —
smaller lots lb. .47 • .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • —
Bichromate, contract, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .10¾
spot, c.l., bgs lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .11¼- —
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 • .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Sodium carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 • —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 • —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¾- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 • —
dms lb. .29 • .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 • .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 • .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb. 12.00 • —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 • 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 • 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 • 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.00 • 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 • —
Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .35 • .38
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 • 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 • .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 • —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .15½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 • .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 • —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.whse. ton. 54.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 51.00 • —
USP, dms lb. .21 • —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 160 lbs. 8.60 • 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 • 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 • —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 • .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 • .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 • 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.50
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 • 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 • .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 • —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 • —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 • —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 • .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.70 • 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 • 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 • 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 • 5.35
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 • 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 • 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 • 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 • .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 • —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 • .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 • .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 • 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 • .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 • —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 • .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 • .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 7.50 • —
l.c.l. lb. 8.00 • —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 • 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 • 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .24 • .24½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 • —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
petroleum, 100°F, flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 —
150°F, flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 • —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —

COWLES CHEMICALS

DRYMET*

The Economical Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both NA_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

The All-Purpose Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate equivalent, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

The Heavy-Duty Detergent Orthosilicate

Cowles DRYORTH, of itself, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

The Medium pH Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular product with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

Cowles Chemical Company

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 61.50 • —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 • —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .20¼ • —
smaller lots, works lb. .20½ • .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575 • —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .0603 • —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. 2.95 • —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 • .43
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ • —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ • —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.50 • 1.60
White, bls. lb. .08 • .10
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .14 • .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 • .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 • —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0580 • .0613
l.c.l. lb. .07½ • —
Rice, bgs. lb. .10½ • .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0593 • .0608
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 • .38
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½ • .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 • .21
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 • .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 • —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 • —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 • —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls. lb. .15½ • .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 • .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .43½ • .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.60 • —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ • —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 • .44
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.23 • 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton. 58.00 • —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 • 2.33
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 39.00 • —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 • —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 • —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 • —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 • 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 • —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulfabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 10.25 • 10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 • 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 • 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 10.25 • 10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 • 11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 • 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 20.00 • —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 • 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 • 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 • 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 • 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 • 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 • —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 • —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 • 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 • .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 • 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 • 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 • 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.03 • 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.23 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .03¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ • —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼ • —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 • —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 • —
tanks, works lb. .0463 • —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 • —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 • —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½ • —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 • —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 • —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½ • —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 • —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 • .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 • —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 • 1.70

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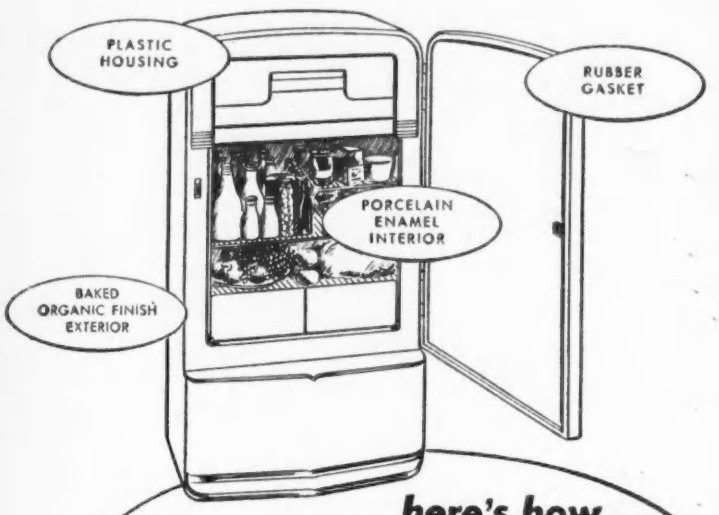
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton. 21.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 • —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
88.93-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 21.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 24.50 • —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton. 27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 35.00 -43.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .03 • —
fancy, loose, dlvd lb. .03¼ • —
special, loose, dlvd lb. .04¾ • —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06½ • —
50%, dms. lb. .08 • .08½
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 • .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 • —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 • —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 • .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½ • .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 • .09¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald gal. .46 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .49 • —
tanks, works lb. .38 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 • —
tanks, works gal. .45 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 • 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .46 • —
dms. lb. .47 • .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .51 • .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ • —
l.c.l. lb. .25 • .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .90 • .93
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 • 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 • —
tanks, South lb. .13 • —
prime, dms lb. .55 • .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms, lb. .63 • 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .55 • .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 6.00 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 • .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ • .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ • .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 • —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
tanks lb. .50 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 13.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 • —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 • 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 • 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.13 • 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 7.30 • 7.65
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 • .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 • 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .44 • —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 • —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 • —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .17 • .17½
futures, bgs lb. .14½ • .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½ • .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 • 3.73
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 • 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .88 • .89
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bots., works lb. .71½ • —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 • —
Straits lb. 1.03 • —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 • .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • .20½

TITANOX
PIGMENTS
SERVE THE
FOLLOWING
FIELDS:

PAINT
PAPER
RUBBER
FLOOR COVERING
COATED FABRICS
PLASTICS
TEXTILE
CERAMICS
VITREOUS ENAMEL
GLASS
WELDING ROD
INK
LEATHER
BUILDING MATERIALS



here's how
TITANOX pigments
make products more attractive

A modern refrigerator is an example of the many ways TITANOX pigments help give products more eye-appeal in the showroom as well as assure them lasting attractiveness in the home. The inherent chemical stability of these pigments helps retain the refrigerator's beauty, regardless of whether the part is exposed to freezing temperatures or moisture.

These versatile titanium dioxide pigments come in a variety of types and grades to impart the desired degree of opacity, brightness, whiteness or tint to your product.

For information on how titanium dioxide can help you, call or write our Technical Service Laboratory. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 So. Eastern Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all principal cities.

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the brightest name in pigments

9407

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Titanium Dioxide. Rutile—Wax, Japan

Titanium dioxide, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. 40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, ens lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .27 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works.
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¼c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c. (N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¼c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. 24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .38½- .43
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. 71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
zone 4 lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .39½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.35 - —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls, futures, lb. .30 - .31
Haitian lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.94.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.103.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.98.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.107.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton.125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton.123.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.71.00 -72.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.25 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .69 - .70
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
crude, African, bgs lb. .51 - .52
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .54 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .59 - .60
slabs, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude lb. .48 - .49
refined, bgs lb. .53 - .55

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .78 - .80
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.04 - 1.06
No. 2 lb. 1.02 - 1.04

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. .06 Nom.

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Panthenol 'Roche' can replace the salts of pantothenic acid in most pharmaceutical preparations—tablets, capsules, oral and parenteral solutions. It is non-toxic and is rapidly and efficiently converted to pantothenic acid in the body. Write, phone or wire today for quotations and information on compounding in pharmaceutical preparations and assay methods.

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4. **MORE LATITUDE** in compounding.
5. **REDUCED HYPERTONICITY** in parenterals.

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For Manufacturing Use Only
Container may be warmed to 180°F. on water bath to facilitate removal of contents.
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
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PROPERTIES: A colorless, odorless, viscous, slightly hygroscopic liquid. Stable in light and air. Very soluble in water and most common solvents. Slightly soluble in ether. Hydrolysed by alkali and strong acid.

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Ascorbic Acid • Thiamine Hydrochloride • Panthenol • Riboflavin
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Biotin • Alpha-Tocopherol • Niacin • Niacinamide

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¾ —
smaller lots same basis lb. .13¾ 14½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .25¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb .21¼ —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼ —
smaller lots same basis lb. .34½ 35½
Montan, crude, bgs lb. .29 - .31
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 160-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 38
162-165 m.p., bgs lb. .31 33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½ 34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾ 29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .46 50
162-165 m.p., bgs lb. .43 45
170-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½ 27½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾ .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .35 36
cake, cs lb. .36 37
White lead (see L ad, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 —
smaller lots St. Louis, works ton.13.50 —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.20.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 17
rossed, bls lb. .24 25
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 31
Wild vam root, bls lb. .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. 15 16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.37.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.40.00 45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 55.00
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb. .40 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 34°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 21¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 22¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.41 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.44 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼ —
Chicago district gal. .26¼ —
Cleveland district gal. .25 —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .25 —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .24 —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .25 —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½ .25
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¼c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¼c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara, yara, ens lb. 2.00 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .44 .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd lb. 1.60 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.55 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .93 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .33 - —
Divd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- 0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½ —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ 02¾
Zinc, bnts, same basis as chrome lb. .24½ —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .23 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .35 38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz. 3.25 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .47 —
NF dms lb. .42 —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E lb. 15½ 17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. 16½ 19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - 17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .18¼ 20¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works lb. 10¾ —
precip., powd., dms lb. .26 —
Purified precip., dms lb. .37 —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .41 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.00 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ -
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 - —
Lactate, bbls lb. .43 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .51¾ - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb. .21½ .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼ .26¾
Oleate, bbls lb. .42¼ —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼ -
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼ -
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼ -
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ -

Wax, Microcrystalline—Zinc Stearate

Zinc oxide pigment, dom., Amer. proc., leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs
Phenolsulphonate, NF gran., bbls., dms lb. .28 .29
powd., bbls. lb. .31 .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb. 10 10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs lb. .34 - .36
smaller lots lb. .35 - .38

—Continued on page 43

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Policing Pesticides

Although experts in the Department of Agriculture have denied that there was any connection between the use of DDT as an insecticide and the recent prevalence of the so-called "virus X" disease, the public is likely to be influenced more by the fact that the department has issued warnings against exposing milk to the possibility of contamination with that organic insecticide. Not all the experts are agreed that several of the new pesticides are safe for use where it is possible for them to be ingested by animals designed for use as food. The thinking public is beginning to look into such things as the subject of the paper, "Responsibilities of the Chemist in the Development of Insecticides," presented at the recent ACS meeting.

The use of arsenicals on fruits was not preceded by a requirement that the residue be cleaned from the fruit before its marketing. The fire hazards of chlorate weed-killers were not made widely known before such chemicals were promoted for such use. The British factory department has reported three deaths of appliers of dinitro-orthocresol as an herbicide. Distressing, if not worse, respiratory afflictions are here and there attributed tentatively to the inhalation of insecticidal, even reodorizing, vapors or fumes. The subject deserves the widest possible study.

There is already evidence in the way of bills in State legislatures of the rising of a demand for protection of the public in the sale and use of pesticides. There has always been a controversial attitude among druggists and other retailers—involving those who distribute through them respectively—with reference to the necessary qualification and regulation of suppliers of poisonous pesticides to the public. Some of the newer ideas of restriction would limit the application of such articles to governmental agents. In this, as in all matters of public relations and responsibilities, it is far better that the industry involved be so adequately self-policed as to reduce the opportunity for regulation by reformers to a minimum.

Farm, Factory, and Funds

If Congress, as was suggested by the president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council at its recent conference, were to appropriate as much money ($174,000,000) for the discovery of new uses for crop plants and of new useful plants among the thousands which still are weeds as was spent last year to support the price of potatoes, it is impossible to say what good, if any, would be the result. Much more has been discovered in the way of industrial utilization of vegetable materials than it has been practicable to develop into usefulness. That, of course, is in large measure true with respect to all sorts of materials and all the discoveries which man has made since he has known how to make use of science.

Agricultural wastes and weeds can be adapted to many industrial uses to which they are but little, if any, applied today. Paper can be made from many of them: it is being made to some extent from a number of straws and similar wastes. The same materials can be converted into other cellulosic products, from textile fibers to protective coatings. Would it be wise to have Federal appropriations for further developments along those lines? The answer cannot be a definite "yes" or "no."

One of the biggest handicaps to the greater industrial use of the wastes and weeds which are the by-products or sideproducts of food-crop agriculture is transportation. The materials are bulky; hence, they require excessive space. They are thinly scattered over large areas usually at some little distance from the locations of potential consuming plants. Their transportation is a long, as well as expansive, carrying job; so the cost is most often commercially prohibitive.

A system of pneumatic pipelines might prove satisfactory—but that presents a variety of problems, even if full, two-way functioning were achieved. The generally voiced solution is based on the development of a commercially practicable method of carrying the plant to the material, at least, to the extent of the intermediate stages of processing. Some progress has been made in that direction, but the basic problem still stands. The costliness of distributing the food products of agriculture does not offer much encouragement in the direction of getting farm processed goods to market.

But, manufacturing, or processing, industry must begin to give some thought to the matter of more extensively using reproducible raw materials in the sections of the country where it is located. Transportation of mineral materials, aside from the matter of steadily diminishing supplies, is becoming an increasingly costly operation. A more social, less selfish reason is presented by the wisdom of contributing in every possible way to the welfare of the community. Farm chemurgy is doing a useful job of discovery. The development of its dicoveries requires cooperation from and between the farm and the factory. The place where Federal funds seemingly could do the most good is in the development of more adequate transportation—for everything.

Playing Fair with Oleo

Those who, having no reason to delude themselves or to try to delude the public, know that oleomargarin is not, of itself, an imitation of butter but becomes such only through human dishonesty, are pleased with the form in which the many "oleo tax" bills in Congress recently were passed by the house. They are hopeful that the chairman of the senate finance committee is correct in his prediction that the same measure will be approved by the upper branch of the lawmakers. They have their fingers crossed; because they know what happened to the bill of similar purpose in the senate last year.

All who believe that competition should not be unnecessarily hampered by statutory restraint should clearly inform their senatorial representatives in Congress that oleomargarin is an honest competitor of butter; that its free and open sale as such in no way jeopardizes the public welfare; therefore, it should be given freedom of competition under such regulation as will assure that the competition can be kept fair.

Hearings on the "oleo tax" bill are expected to be opened by the senate committee this month. The house-approved bill will not have clear sailing—or clean sailing. It is highly necessary that all who believe in a national democracy, rather than a sectional syndicalism, who rank fair play above fat profits, make it known to their senators that any dairy-directed discrimination against oleomargarin is in violation of those principles and is a betrayal of a public trust.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

Application can be made through April and again in September. Get the material on uniformly. Even distribution is one of the main factors in effectiveness. A note about clover is timely. The weed killer in this mix will suppress clover temporarily but will not kill it.

Europe Meeting Coal Problem

Coal is still the key factor to the economic recovery of Europe but the problem is rapidly being met through increased production. How great has been the improvement in production is shown by the fact that European requirements to be met from the United States in 1949-50 will only be about one-fourth of what they were in 1947, or about 10,000,000 tons.

Improvements in coal production have been gained by adding manpower, increasing food supplies, making more consumer goods available and in general restoring more stable economic conditions. Improvements in the future will depend very much on securing greater production efficiency through rehabilitation of mines and equipment and in solving problems holding down worker productivity. These include absenteeism, rapid labor turnover, poor housing for miners, the high average age of workers and other production obstacles resulting from the war.

There has been some shifting in Europe from coal to oil in meeting fuel requirements, but not as much as the Europeans wished. The ECA has never favored too great a shift in this direction because of the shortage of oil in this country during 1947 and 1948, which would have meant heavy drains on this country both for oil and production and refinery equipment.

European Vacations Expedited

Signs point to a lot of American citizens spending their vacations in Europe this year. According to estimates made by the Economic Cooperation Administration the number of tourists to Marshall plan countries this year may reach 375,000, more than double the number of last year. And they will spend about $400,000,000, including ship and airline passage, rail, bus and other inland transportation and hotel and resort accommodations.

The travel industry, which historically has ranked among Europe's great industries, is of substantial importance to Western Europe's recovery program. It long has been a major dollar-earner for Europe and as these dollar earnings are largely net, their contribution to the creation of dollar exchange is particularly effective. Moreover, the advantage to American business of new earned dollars in the hands of customer countries is obvious.

A real drive is being made to encourage tourist travel to Europe. Visas for short term visits are no longer needed by Americans in France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy and Great Britain. There has been an increase from $100 to $400 in the free allowance of merchandise which American travelers may bring to the United States. Airlines have reduced the fares for round trips made within a thirty-day period.

Outlook for Pharmacists

The employment outlook for pharmacists is very good for several years but overcrowding is possible in some localities in the long run if enrollments in pharmacy colleges continue at present high levels. These are the main conclusions of a study of the employment outlook for pharmacists recently completed by the occupational outlook service of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When considered in the light of the recommendations made recently by the Pharmaceutical Survey, the outlook isn't too encouraging for the individual who aspires to be a pharmacist. One of the principal recommendations of the survey was that enrollments in the pharmaceutical colleges be increased, but if the Bureau of Labor Statistics sees overcrowding in the light of present enrollments, the question rises as to where the increased numbers recommended by the survey might find jobs upon their graduation.

The only glimmer of hope held out by the bureau is the expectation of a moderate upward long-term trend in employment in retail drug stores. In view of the steady increase in drug sales and the trend toward shorter working hours in the profession, the bureau says it is probable that many drug stores will have to take on additional pharmacists. It is also expected that there will be some increase—though not a large one—in the number of drug stores in the country.

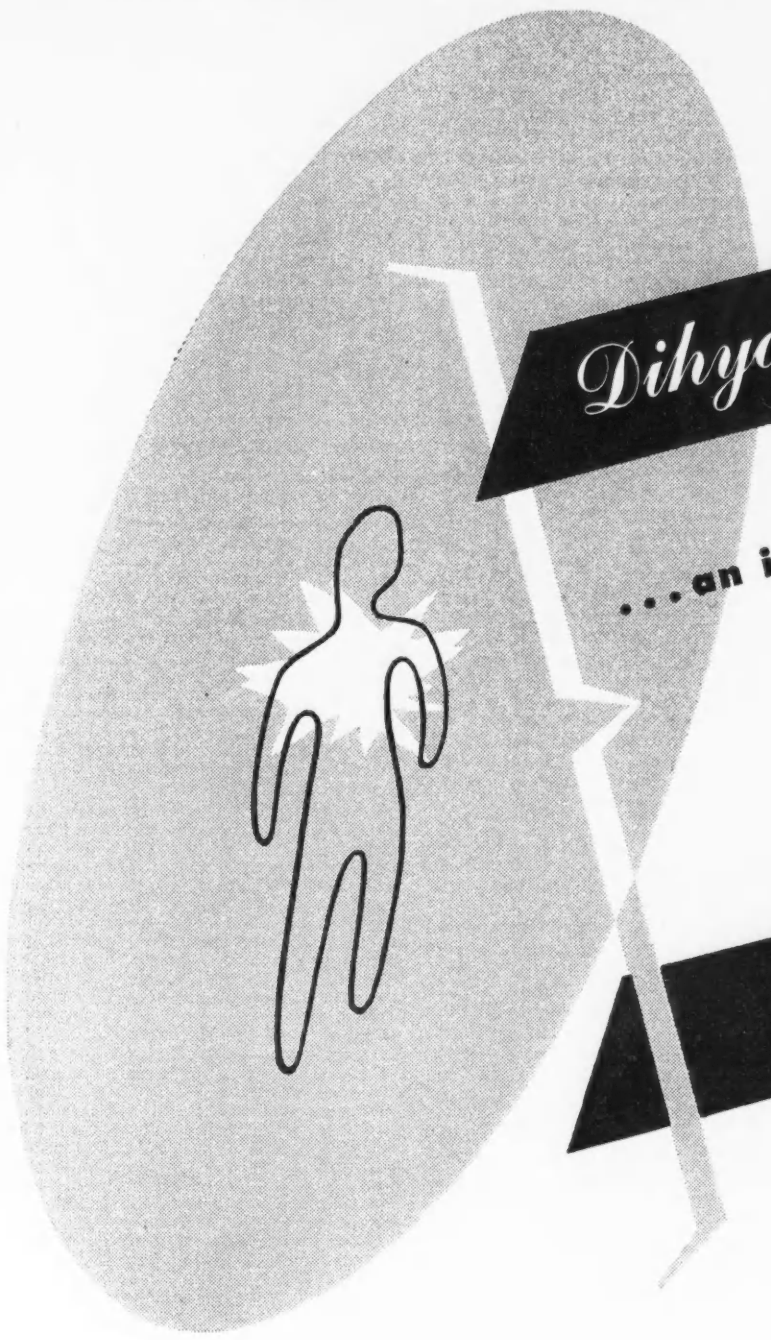
Johnson Eyes Young Doctors

Young physicians and dentists who have failed to volunteer for a two-year tour of duty in the armed services in response to urgent appeals from the Secretary of National Defense had better dig up some pretty good excuses for their refusals because from here on out the heat is on. Secretary Johnson says that he is pleased with the initial response to the appeal of former Secretary Forrestal, but it is apparent that he isn't pleased over the fact that so few responded favorably.

Over 1,600 physicians and dentists sent telegrams in reply to personal letters from Mr. Forrestal, but only 150 pledged their services to one of the Armed Forces for the coming year. Mr. Johnson says that by the end of July the services would have a deficit of 1,600 physicians and 1,160 dentists which would increase to 2,200 physicians and 1,400 dentists by December, 1949. These shortages in professional manpower can cripple our entire national defense effort if they are not filled.

There were over 15,000 young physicians and dentists who were deferred from active participation in the war to complete their educations, and many of them had part of their educational expenses paid for by the government. Mr. Johnson logically concludes that this is the pool from which replacements should be drawn to fill the places of men who are completing their tours of duty and have earned their right to return to civilian practice.

So the pressure is being turned on this group. Mr. Johnson is sending each county medical and dental society a complete list of names of physicians and dentists who did not reply to Mr. Forrestal's letter or answered negatively. The chairmen are requested to contact each man on the list to determine if and when he will be available for duty. The chairmen will report back on the status of each man contacted. In addition, hospital administrators throughout the country are being asked to review their staffs of physicians and persuade those former ASTP and V-12 physicans to volunteer for service.



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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number was reduced to 230.3 last week, compared with 232.2 for the previous week, 234.5 a month ago and 204.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. Declining tendency of pig lead continued unchecked, the net reduction represented a loss of 2c. per pound while the total decline from March 8 was 6½c. per pound. Producers of lead acetate accordingly reduced prices and a decline in lead nitrate is expected shortly. The outlook for the metal did not appear favorable at the close of the week. The establishment of lower prices has not stimulated buying interest sufficiently to stabilize the market and trade observers were not optimistic regarding the future course of prices. Prime western zinc was priced lower with the market situation similar to that noted in lead. Demand for copper has slowed down with buyers operating from hand to mouth and depending largely on inventories. At press time producers had not reduced copper quotations but the outlook for stability at current levels was anything but favorable. Slow demand for quicksilver occasioned lower prices with buyers showing no interest in lots exceeding current requirements.

Buying interest in the metal based chemicals, aside from cadmium and nickel, has relaxed appreciably. Copper sulphate sales which were increasing prior to April 1 have fallen off and zinc sulphate along with chloride and acetate has shown little activity with consumers cautious and restricting purchases to current wants. Demand for nickel sulphate has remained active with production at present inadequate to meet plating requirements. One of the few producers of nickel sulphate has withdrawn from the market as production is under contract for the remainder of the year.

No important pick-up could be reported in the general demand for industrial chemicals. Spotty improvement could be noted in the inquiry for chlorine although the market has not felt the seasonal impact of water demand to date. Inquiry for calcium chloride was active. No unusual activity could be noted in caustic soda or soda ash. The acids were in relatively free supply aside from oxalic but even here the market supply situation appeared to be gradually improving.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 87.4 percent for the week ending April 2, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 87.5 in the preceding week and 100.0 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in February amounted to 3,930,968 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. January output was placed at 4,311,235 pounds and in February last year 3,980,695 pounds were made. Sales during February were 2,683,412 pounds, against 3,331,103 in the preceding month and 3,975,020 in February 1948. Stocks on February 28 were 1,389,386 pounds compared with 1,249,726 on January 31 and 1,852,109 on February 29 a year ago. This material in tankcars has continued short but in cylinders, the supply is said to be adequate to meet demand.

Ammonium Silicofluoride — Demand showed a fair degree of activity with sales of seasonal volume. It was pointed out that inquiry has relaxed from its post-war peak and has now settled to a normal basis. Prices range from 12c. to 13c. per pound in barrels, depending upon quantity f.o.b., the works.

Bauxite—Domestic mine production of bauxite decreased to 373,608 long tons (dried equivalent) in the fourth quarter of 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline of 16 percent followed four quarters of uninterrupted increase. Preliminary totals for the year put 1948 production at 1,491,903 tons, a gain of 24 percent over 1947 and the highest annual total since the war year of 1944. About 96 percent of the 1948 production was mined in Arkansas.

Imports of bauxite during the fourth quarter increased 10 percent and were the largest ever recorded by the Bureau of Mines for a three-month period. Of the 677,271 tons received, 531,606 tons came from Surinam, 112,074 tons from Netherlands Indies, 26,221 tons from British Guiana, and the remainder from Brazil, Canada, and British West Africa. Total imports for 1948 were 2,488,915 tons, the largest annual figure on record and a gain of 37 percent over 1947. Exports of bauxite in 1948 totaled 46,186 tons, almost all of which was shipped to Canada. This marked the fifth successive year that exports have declined.

Calcium Chloride—Market supply situation has remained easy with inquiry increasing for road building and repairing. Prompt shipments have been available at former price levels. Export shipments in January totaled 53,762,445 pounds. The largest destination was Brazil with 8,811,038 pounds. India was second with 8,400,052 pounds and Netherland Indies third with 1,136,931 pounds.

Chlorine—Supplies have been able to meet a slight increase in demand without difficulty. Increased shipments are expected with the development of the water demand due in the near future. The supply situation is not as free as that in caustic soda or soda ash but stocks have remained adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand. January exports totalled 4,041,993 pounds. The largest amount, 3,659,893 pounds was destined to Canada.

Copper Sulphate—Uncertain position of the metal with declines in lead and zinc has checked demand for copper sulphate. The present disposition is to purchase only for actual wants and await future developments. Meanwhile, consumers' inventories are being reduced and the current market, while quiet, is developing a healthy statistical condition. For the first time since the war, the industrial demand has relaxed slightly.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—March proved a fairly good month for the movement of this material for feeding purposes. Stocks have continued adequate with production running somewhat ahead of demand.

Lead Acetate—Priced lower at 23¾c. per pound for crystals and 24½c. for both powdered and granular. The downward revision was occasioned by the reduced cost of production resulting from lower prices for pig lead.

Magnesium Silicofluoride—Stocks not excessive but meeting the current inquiry on a prompt basis. Demand has relaxed to some extent but appeared to be stabilized at a post-war normal level. Sales have been made at 9c. to 9½c. per pound in barrels, depending upon quantity f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Carbonate—Supplies have remained somewhat short of demand. Production has not been sufficient to permit full contract shipments and the movement has continued slightly behind schedule with demand holding at a relatively high level.

Nickel Sulphate—Short shipments have continued to feature the movement of this chemical and the market's supply condition has shown no improvement so far this month. Demand is active and production in one instance has been sold for the remainder of the year.

Potash, Caustic—Slight increase in inquiry reported, although sales expansion is said to be spotty. Stocks of both dry and liquid forms have remained available for prompt shipment with solid and flakes in freer supply than the liquid at present. January exports totaled 1,104,549 pounds, including 454,370 to Italy and 379,190 to Canada.

Potassium Carbonate—Consuming demand for the solid grades has continued steady from the manufacturers of television tubes and other glass specialties. The movement of liquid has remained slow mostly from the relaxation of demand from the textile industry.

Potassium Chlorate—Supply and demand have maintained an even state of balance so far this month. Shipments have been of fair seasonal dimensions

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lead, 2c. per lb.
Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Zinc, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
230.3	232.2	234.5	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	122.8	119.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

with an increased inquiry from the match factories expected to develop as the season progresses.

Soda Ash—Spotty improvement was reported in the industrial inquiry but no substantial increase in the volume of business could be noted. Stocks have continued adequate to meet requirements in the glass, paper and other consuming industries and prompt shipments of both light and dense have remained available.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks of dry and liquid forms have been adequate to meet requirements. Consuming inquiry has shown some irregular expansion but not enough to tighten the supply situation. Prompt shipments have continued available at former price levels.

Sodium Chlorate—Agricultural buying interest has been gaining since the turn of the month and sales have reached seasonal dimensions. So far stocks have been adequate to meet requirements as inventories were built up during the Winter months to meet weed-killing wants.

Zinc Chloride—Decline in zinc metal did not affect the price of this material. It was stated that some of the producers do not use virgin metal in making their chloride.

Zinc Sulphate—Trading has slowed down to a minimum basis. The market for the metal has now advanced 2½c. and declined 2½c. per pound without finding any reflection in the price of zinc sulphate. It was pointed out, however, that any further decline in the metal may affect sulphate prices promptly. Meanwhile, consumers are operating for actual necessities and inventories are being reduced.

Acids

Acetic—Buyers have operated conservatively in glacial and demand has not been of extensive character. Some relaxation in the inquiry for cellulose acetate has been noted. Supplies are not a problem at the present time but there have been relatively few reports of price shading.

Hydrofluoric—Small lot sales have predominated although the aggregate is said to measure up to fair seasonal dimensions. Production has kept the market in adequate supply and immediate and prompt shipments have remained available.

Oxalic—Progress in leveling off requirements has been made although stocks are still short of demand. It is stated that the backlog has been reduced and the possibilities of bringing this market into balance are better than for many months.

Sulphuric—While some improvement in demand is reported, the expansion has made no apparent impression on stocks. Supplies for immediate or prompt shipments are available at former price levels in any style of commercial containers.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper — Market position remained quiet last week. In producing quarters it was stated that metal users had become uneasy as prices for lead and zinc have declined, with the result that consumers are drawing on their inventories. According to factors in the trade, copper prices are expected to stabilize well above the pre-war average of about 12c. a pound.

Lead—Establishment of the market at 15c. per pound has not stimulated buying interest to any appreciable extent. It is stated that the consuming trades have been satisfied to purchase for current wants or draw on inventories. Withdrawal of storage battery manufacturers earlier in the year was the signal for a curtailment of buying in practically all other consuming trades.

Quicksilver—Priced lower in a quiet market. Trading was slow throughout the past week and confined to small lot quantities. The range extended from $86 to $88 per flask depending upon the seller and quantity. Importations of 1,350 flasks at San Francisco from Japan were noted.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market was quiet here this week. Prices were steady. Offerings have been off. Metal was quoted between $89 and $90 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Supply has continued about equal to demand, the differential not being sufficient to occasion any important variation in prices. The official closing for silver bullion in the New York market was 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43½d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—Department of Commerce states that the continuing recovery of world tin production was reflected in the United States by a substantial increase of imports both in the form of concentrates and metal. Total imports reached 86,323 tons in 1948 and were more than 22,000 tons greater than those in 1947. The most noteworthy contributions to these increased receipts were imports of 12,519 tons of concentrates from the Netherlands East Indies and 33,947 tons of metal from British Malaya, quantities far in excess of what these countries had furnished in the previous year.

Zinc—Declined one cent to 15c. per pound East St. Louis last week. The revision was another attempt to establish a level which would revive buying interest. Consumers have not shown much attention to this market since the turn of the year and the attitude of consumer price resistance has not been lessened by the

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declining tendency of lead or the weak position of copper. The present disposition of manufacturers of zinc products is to reduce inventories and await developments.

Hooker Names Anderson Assistant Sales Manager

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed S. I. Anderson assistant to the general sales manager, with responsibilities in both eastern and western sales activities. T. H. Trimble has been named eastern sales supervisor and Neil M. Barber has been assigned to the area comprising eastern Pennsylvania and the southeastern seaboard states.

OIT Publishes New Export Schedule Edition

The Office of International Trade has publisher a new issue of its *Comprehensive Export Schedule* containing all regulations in effect on March 31, 1949. The new edition, number 27, supersedes *Comprehensive Export Schedule Number* 26, dated October 1, 1948, and covers all changes in regulations previously described in *Current Export Bulletins* 485 to 517.

Atlas Assigns Harris

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Joseph H. Harris manager of customer service at North Chicago, Ill., branch of its industrial finish department. Mr. Harris was formerly associated with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the R. N. Nason Company.

Phila. Quartz Assigns Greenway

The Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, has assigned Richard D. Greenway to its sales staff in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Greenway recently completed the company's training course in silicate uses, and has been covering the eastern Pennsylvania territory.

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Du Pont Develops New Grass Killing Compound

Development of a new chemical that is claimed to control many noxious grasses which have resisted the action of weed-killers up to now has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. The new compound, a salt of trichloroacetic acid, is known as "Du Pont 60 Percent Sodium TCA Weed Killer."

TCA is said to be effective against such weed pests as Johnson, Bermuda and quack grasses, and prickly pear cactus. The company states that it is noncombustible, that its period of soil sterility is relatively short, and that it can be mixed with 2,4-D and other weedkillers.

The du Pont organization suggests the use of 200 pounds of the 60 percent sodium salt per acre for control of Johnson grass, anywhere from sixty to 200 pounds per acre for Bermuda and quackgrass, and twenty-five pounds per acre for the control of small seedlings or to suppress the growth of established grasses when complete kill is not desired.

Trade Pact Delegates

—Continued from page 5

for the reduction of excessive trade barriers.

The countries which are negotiating for the purpose of acceding to the general agreement are Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Greece, Liberia, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Colombia and Uruguay. Peru and El Salvador, which originally planned to join in the negotiations, have indicated that they are not able to begin negotiations at this time.

In preparation for the negotiations the United States followed the customary trade agreement procedures. Notice of intention to negotiate and lists of products on which possible United States tariff concessions, including several in the chemical field, may be considered were published on November 5 and December 17, 1948, and public hearings were held by the committee for reciprocity information on December 7 to 14, 1948, and on January 25 to 27, 1949.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood advanced last week in a relatively slow market. Offerings were light and prices hardened easily on limited buying. There was no change in prices for tankage or any other packinghouse byproduct. Bone meal, both raw and steamed, was short with prompt shipment under contract and no additional offerings available. No new developments in menhaden meal or scrap were reported. Makers have temporarily sold their output of castor pomace and the movement was confined to contract shipments.

Ammonium sulphate stocks have shown no sign of easement. It is stated that production for this season is heavily under contract, with no important cancellations in sight. The improvement in shipments of superphosphate has continued. Stocks are meeting demand in most sections and the market's price structure has remained steady. Nitrogen compounds have continued in active request, with shipments meeting contract schedules but without leaving stocks over to meet additional requirements. Sodium nitrate is finding steady distribution to regular consumers. Potassium muriate has been sold out for the spot period and new contracts will shortly be in order. Anhydrous ammonia, while short, appears to be working into a better supply position.

According to trade observers, the combined movement of fertilizer and fertilizer materials in the local areas is below normal and does not compare favorably with a year ago. The current buying movement is conservative and commitments have revealed caution. There is a distinct disposition to keep inventories down both in fertilizer and pesticide materials.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of coke-oven sulphate in February was placed at 136,030,857 pounds by the Bureau of Mines, January output amounted to 147,979,307 pounds and production in February, 1948 was 134,831,353 pounds. Stocks made from purchased synthetic ammonia were 7,871,849 pounds in February, against 8,653,224 in January and 4,208,505 in February last year. February sales totaled 144,477,914 pounds, compared with 146,988,241 in the preceding month and 132,745,757 in February, 1948. Sales made from purchased synthetic ammonia were 8,056,259 pounds in February, against 8,214,865 in January and 4,208,505 in February last year. Stocks on February 28 were 42,081,666 pounds, compared with 49,409,383 on January 31 and 63,976,072 on February 29 a year ago. Buying conditions have remained tight with current output under contract. Suppliers do not look for any easement in supplies this season. It was stated that most of the contracts were placed at $45 per ton in bulk at the ovens.

Bone Meal — Shortage of available stocks is holding up business in this material. Both the raw and steamed grades are under contract for prompt shipment and no additional supplies reached the open market last week.

Castor Pomace—Last sales were on the basis of $24 per ton in bags carlots, works. Output is sold on contract temporarily and the market is bare of stocks.

Dried Blood—Priced higher under light trading. Sales in New York reported at $8.25 per unit of ammonia and at $8.50 in Chicago. Limited offerings made it easy for prices to respond to light buying.

Nitrogen Compounds—Production has continued heavily sold against contracts. Shipments are meeting scheduled requirement on time but there are no stocks at present to meet additional wants.

Sodium Nitrate — Imported nitrate is arriving regularly and is passing steadily into consuming channels. There has been no slackening of demand and no stock accumulations.

Tankage — No appreciable change in prices was recorded last week. The market was quoted at $8 per unit of ammonia both here and in Chicago. Buyers operated cautiously, with sellers showing no desire to force business.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments of fair seasonal dimensions have been made from mines. Production has kept stocks adequate to meet demand promptly and the market situation appeared to hold a satisfactory degree of balance.

Average monthly production of phosphate rock in Algeria in the first 10 months of 1948 was slightly less than the 1947 rate. Output in the 10-month period totaled 547,163 metric tons, compared with 706,878 tons in the year 1947. Plans for increased mechanization in 1948 did not materialize.

Superphosphate—Maintenance of steady shipments from works has prevented further serious accumulations at acidulating plants. Reports were still current of shortages in some areas where demand has topped available stocks temporarily, but it was asserted that stocks generally are meeting demand without difficulty. Prices were unchanged.

Potashes

Demand has continued active for muriate as the season approaches its close. All the material available for this month is said to have been sold and there has been no apparent easement in the supply position. Trade observers look for additional stocks during the coming season as a result of increased production here and abroad. Contract prices for the year 1949-1950 are expected to be announced shortly.

Cottonseed Hull Ash—Continued available at $1.75 per unit of potash delivered. In recent years, stocks have been exhausted by this time. It appears as though demand has relaxed or production has increased.

Pesticides

Some pick-up in sales of insecticides can be noted. The volume has been better since the turn of the month although individual transactions are small and the desire to keep inventories down is pronounced. Buyers have taken lead arsenate to meet current wants not because they wanted to but because they had to. There has been no downward revision of prices regardless of a drop of 6½c. per pound in the price of lead since January 1. It is stated that about all the lead arsenate produced was made from 21½c. lead. Trade observers state that fruit growers are using DDT in place of lead in some instances and are combining lead arsenate and DDT in others. Calcium arsenate seems to have given way to new synthetics except for cotton where it is expected a sizable amount will be used. In general, sales are below seasonal expectations, hand to mouth buying predominates and may continue throughout the season.

2, 4-D—Production in January amounted to 2,233,450 pounds, according to the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission. Total output from September through December was 8,433,515 pounds.

DDT—Output in January was 3,349,716 pounds, the largest monthly total in over a year. December production was 3,109,039 and in January, 1948, output registered 2,331,546. Total production in 1948 was 18,346,727 pounds.

Parathion—Demand fair and expected to increase as the season advances. Production now meeting requirements at $2.50 per pound in carlots and $2.75 in less for drums f.o.b. the works.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—Nitrate of soda, potash muriate and sulphate are the only agricultural chemicals in good supply. Prices are steady; heavy demand was noted for almost all chemicals. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton, f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. this city, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium sulphate, $56 in bags; Canadian material same f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 for steamed 1/50 meal. Fish meal, $171 per ton, nominal, f.o.b. Los Angeles, for 60 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor; $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis; bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, in bulk, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20, f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent proteinf $3.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Toxaphene Use on Cotton Insect Pests Recommended

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has reported that toxaphene insecticides have been recommended for the control of common cotton insect pests in thirteen states in the south and southwest. The states recommending it were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Fertilizer Oct.-December California Sales Reported

Preliminary statistics on sales of commercial fertilizers and agricultural minerals in California during the quarter ended December 31, 1948, have been reported by the state's Department of Agriculture. The data, in tons, are as follows:—

Fertilizers

Mixed commercial fertilizers	47.136
Ammonium sulphate	18.317
Normal superphosphate	17.667
Ammonium nitrate	10.101
Ammonium phosphate-sulphate (16-20-0)	7.390
Treble superphosphate	4.611
Calcium nitrate	3.531
Calcium cyanamide	2.866
Liquid mixed fertilizers	2.601
Activated sewage sludge	1.710
Sodium nitrate	1.558
Ammonium nitrate solution	1.454
Potassium chloride	1.015
Potassium sulphate	967
Urea	813
Ammonium phosphate (11-48-0)	365
Tankage	317
Bone meal	285
Ammonia liquor	282
Blood meal	177
Seed meals	77
Fish meal	70
Liquid phosphoric acid	65
Miscellaneous	1.198
Not segregated by registrant	6.045
Total	130.558

Agricultural Minerals

Gypsum	122.175
Sewage sludge (not activated)	9.687
Soil sulphur	4.431
Limestone and marl	2.833
Sulphuric acid	2.637
By-product lime	1.505
Mixed agricultural minerals	1.054
Lime sulphur solution	424
Phosphate rock	338
Metallic salts	283
Hydrated lime	205
Miscellaneous	1.799
Not segregated by registrant	993
Total	148.564

Chase Bag Advances Ayers

R. H. Ayers, formerly with the Detroit sales office of Chase Bag Company, has been made sales manager of the company's Toledo, Ohio, branch. His new assignment will include the direction of sales in Ohio and parts of Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Bucking the tide of an advance in gasoline along the Seaboard and Gulf Coast last week, prices on all aliphatics but one were reduced throughout the group 3 marketing area. Meanwhile, butane and propane were also lowered, as was low-gravity California crude oil.

In what was regarded as a surprise move, one group 3 seller lowered all aliphatics but benzol-type lacquer diluent one-half cent per gallon. Other makers were quick to follow for competitive reasons, but were at a loss to explain the motives underlying the action, especially in view of higher gasoline price levels. On the East Coast, aliphatics prices were steady, and there was nothing to indicate an early change. Aromatics were similarly firm.

Because of lessened demand and unusually long stocks, butane and propane were downed one-half cent and one cent per gallon, respectively. Postings on California low-gravity crude were reduced in amounts ranging up to 30 cents per barrel, while industrial fuels on the West Coast were decreased 20 cents per barrel.

Gasoline prices were up approximately one-half cent per gallon throughout the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast. Not all sellers were in line at press time, but stabilization was expected this week.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Although demand was somewhat better for petroleum toluol and xylol during the past week, producers pointed out the situation was still nothing to get excited about. Calls from the protective coatings industry were a little more frequent, due to the resumption of Spring painting operations. However, it was noted that paint buyers generally were going easy on solvent purchases because of the uncertainty of the metals markets and the resultant price fluctuation in pigments. Sellers continued to report excellent availability of aromatics. Despite reductions in California crude-oil postings, the price structure of these derivatives remained firm.

One maker of 100-flash and 150-flash materials stated that supplies of these higher boilers were in freer supply. Aliphatic-aromatic blends were in excellent supply, and producers were still interested in new business. There was no change in quotations.

Cleaners' Naphtha — In what was regarded as a surprise move, one producer last week lowered listings on this solvent ½c. per gallon throughout the group 3 marketing area. Other sellers were quick to meet the reduction for competitive reasons, although they were at a loss to understand the logic behind the initial action. They noted that gasoline, to which aliphatic prices are tied, moved up on the East Coast and Gulf area. On the Eastern Seaboard, cleaners' naphtha held firm at 14c., and there was nothing to indicate an early change. Supplies, meanwhile, remained ample, as buying, though a little better, was still generally slow.

Lacquer Diluent—The toluol grade of this material was downed ½c. per gallon in group 3 during the week. The action, initiated by one maker, was immediately met by competitive sellers, but was viewed as a complete surprise by the trade. Benzol-type lacquer diluent was unaffected by the move. On the East Coast, prices remained firm at 16c. Stocks were excellent everywhere in the market. Inquiry, though up a trifle from levels of the previous week, was still said to be below par for this time of year.

Mineral Spirits—In the face of rises in gasoline along the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast, one seller in the group 3 area last week announced a price of ½c. per gallon in this solvent. Competitive makers immediately fell into line, but admitted ignorance as to the motives underlying the action. On the East Coast, however, mineral spirits continued at 14c., and there was no evidence of any immediate change in the existing price structure. Suppliers were plentiful, and interest from consuming trades, though somewhat improved, was still said to be below average for this season.

Rubber Solvents—Taking the trade by storm, one producer in the group 3 area announced reductions of ½c. per gallon. Other sellers followed immediately, if reluctantly. Observers considered the move a complete surprise because of the week's advance in gasoline along the Seaboard and Gulf. On the East Coast, however, there was no change in rubber solvent listings, prices holding firm at 15c. Stocks were everywhere abundant. Buying, particularly from the tire industry, was not expected to hit its stride until next month.

Stoddard Solvent — Contrary to trade expectations this aliphatic material was down ½c. per gallon throughout the group 3 marketing area. The decline, initiated by one maker, was followed immediately by other sellers. However, observers were at a loss to explain the logic behind the move, particularly in view of an increase in gasoline along the Seaboard and Gulf areas. Stoddard solvent along the East Coast, however, continued unchanged at 14c. The supply position was excellent. Inquiry, though up a little, was still below par for Spring.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Despite a rise in gasoline along the East Coast and Gulf areas, one group 3 seller last week effected a ½c. decrease in this naphtha. Other makers, though stumped as to the logic behind the move, fell into line. Along the Eastern Seaboard, however, prices were maintained on V. M. & P. at 15c. Stocks remained good. Buying interest, somewhat better than formerly, was still reported off for this time of year.

Lacquer Diluents

Butane—Loosening supplies and relaxed demand brought on another ½c. drop in this liquefied petroleum gas last week. Butane is currently quoted at 4½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Stocks were said to be unusually long this year, due to the surprisingly mild weather experienced during the past Winter.

Propane—A price cut of 1c. per gallon was effected throughout the group 3 marketing area last week. The move, dictated by easing stocks and waning buying interest, brought propane down to a quotation of 3½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Abundance of stocks this year was attributed to the mild weather which prevailed during the past Winter.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Postings on California low-gravity crude were reduced in amounts ranging up to 30c. per barrel last week. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania crude oil stabilized at lower levels in the wake of the recent 20c. drop across-the-board. Prices at other centers were steady. Arrivals last week totaled 1,480,226 barrels, 15,445 tons and 90 drums of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Cartagena, Ras Tanura, Buenos Aires, Covenas and Mena El Ahmadi.

Fuel Oil—Heavy industrial fuels in California were cut 20c. per barrel. Importations during the week aggregated 354,305 barrels of fuel oil from Willemstad, Curacao and Carapito.

Gasoline—Prices were up approximately ½c. per gallon throughout the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast areas last week. Not all producers had gone along by press time, but stabilization at higher levels was expected by this week.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents are short, but are meeting the demand. Prices are unchanged. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Warm weather has eased the demand for propane and butane, which until recently have been on the short side. Both are quoted at

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butane, group 3, ½c. per gal.
Cleaners' naphtha, group 3, ½c. per gal.
Lacquer diluent, toluol-type, group 3, ½c. per gal.
Mineral spirits, group 3, ½c. per gal.
Propane, group 3, 1c. per gal.
Rubber solvents, group 3, ½c. per gal.
Stoddard solvent, group 3, ½c. per gal.
V.M.&P. naphtha, group 3, ½c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 26 totaled 266,506,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Census. Compared with the total of 267,343,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 837,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 524,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 313,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

9.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

The paraffin wax market was steady. Offerings have been good. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 7.35c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 7.55c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 9.1c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 7c., 7.2c. and 8.75c.

LOOK WHAT'S HAPPENING on the Texas Coast

NEW RUBBER TILE PLANT FOR HOUSTON

The Wright Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee is moving equipment into its new $2,000,000 plant with plans to make Houston the home of "the aristocrat of flooring." Wright rubber tile is only one of the products that will be made from Texas raw materials. Others are conventional and custom-designed molded plastics for home and industry.

☆ ☆ ☆

PROGRESS REPORT ON CARTHAGE HYDROCOL

Construction is proceeding rapidly on Carthage Hydrocol, Inc's. new Brownsville plant. Reports are they will be charging 90,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas a day and that the new plant's daily production will be 6,000 barrels of synthetic gasoline, 1,100 barrels of other petroleum products and 300,000 pounds of assorted chemicals. Completion is expected in the latter part of the year.

☆ ☆ ☆

TALL TALE . . . BUT TRUE

A Britisher who was indulging in boasting aroused the ire of a grizzled rancher.

"King Edward touched my grandfather on the shoulder with a sword and made a lord out of him," the Britisher said.

"That's nothing," the ranchman snorted. "Old Sitting Bull touched my grandpa on the head with a tomahawk and made an angel out of him."

☆ ☆ ☆

FOLLOW THE LEADERS

Headed by such names as Alcoa and du Pont, leaders in the chemical industry have moved Southwestward at a rapidly increasing rate in the past few years. Chemical investment along the Houston Ship Channel alone currently totals $227,000,000. Attractions are unlimited quantities of acids, bases, fresh water and NATURAL GAS for hydrocarbons: reasons why your industry can profitably FOLLOW THE TREND TO TEXAS.

☆ ☆ ☆

To help you find out more about the area we serve, we will gladly: *a*, make a survey engineered to your company's needs; *b*, supply you with any special information you require; *c*, show you the coast country from Sabine to Rio Grande rivers — all in strictest confidence. Write, wire or telephone.

HOUSTON PIPE LINE CO.
Subsidiary of Houston Oil Company of Texas
Wholesalers of Natural GAS

ACS Sections Elect

Dr. Ferdinand B. Zienty, assistant director of research of the Monsanto Chemical Company's organic division, has been elected chairman of the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society, to succeed Dr. Robert A. Burdett, assistant research chemist of the Shell Oil Company, Wood River, Ill.

Other officers of the section are:—Dr. C. A. Naylor, president of Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, chairman-elect; Dr. G. W. Steahly, Monsanto Chemical Company, secretary; M. A. Terpstra, also of Monsanto, assistant secretary; and R. L. Cunningham, Kroger Baking Company, treasurer.

Newell A. Perry, jr., of the Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., has been elected chairman of the Trenton section of the society, to succeed Carl W. Virgin, chief research chemist of the Vulcanized Rubber & Plastics Company, Morrisville, Pa.

Other officers are:—James W. Kemmler, Sloane-Blabon Corporation, Trenton, vice chairman; Edward M. Fettes, Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, secretary; and John F. Garber, Rohm & Haas Company, Bristol, Pa., treasurer.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	6.00
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.65 -	6.40
flake, 25½% Zn. bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45 -	—
powd., 36% Zn. bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.90 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	7.90 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	.23½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43 -	.45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the March 7 issue of OPD.

KESSCO PRODUCTS CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIPROPIONATE

●

DIBUTYL TARTRATE
BUTYL STEARATE BUTYL OLEATE
BUTYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE
METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" OLEATE

*TRADEMARK OF C&CCC

●

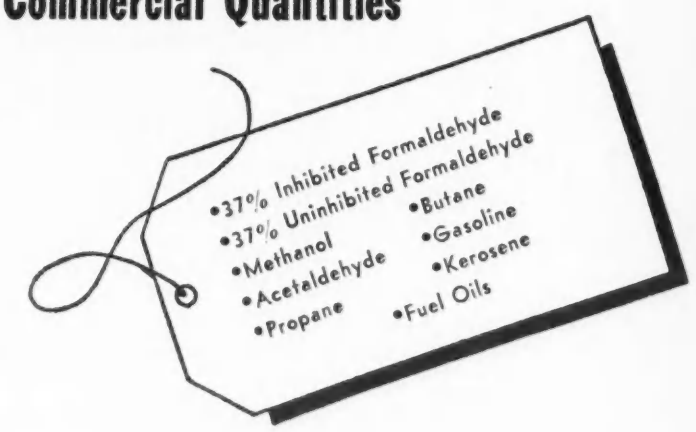
STEARATES PALMITATES
OLEATES RICINOLEATES
LAURATES
for the
Textile, Cosmetic, Pharmaceutical
Petroleum, Plastic and Allied
Industries

KESSLER CHEMICAL CO., INC.
ESTABLISHED 1921
STATE ROAD and COTTMAN AVE. · PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.

A GLENN McCARTHY ENTERPRISE

McCARTHY

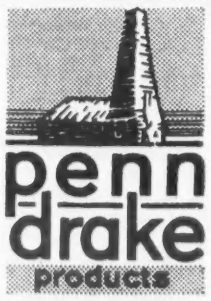
Now Available in Commercial Quantities



For prompt, sure delivery, McCarthy Chemical Company operates a fleet of 10,000 gallon tank cars, specially lined to guard against contamination, specially insulated against temperature changes. The Company also maintains storage, dock and loading facilities on deep water.

McCarthy Chemical Company

G. M. McGranahan, Vice-President and General Manager
SHELL BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS
Teletype HO-181 Phone: Preston 7204



Lasting Purity WHITE OILS

Penn-Drake U.S.P. and technical grade White Oils are odorless, tasteless, colorless, and they stay that way. *Write for samples.*

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
Butler, Pennsylvania
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Barrett*

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

AVAILABLE IN TANK CAR, TANK WAGON OR DRUM DELIVERY FROM STRATEGIC POINTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Benzols

Nitration Benzol
Industrial 90% Benzol
Industrial Pure Benzol • Thiophene-Free Benzol

Primary source of the organic chemicals which are the basic raw materials of the plastic, synthetic rubber, dye, and pharmaceutical industries. Very high-solvency, low-boiling solvent used in the protective coating, rubber, petroleum refining and textile industries.

Toluols

Nitration Toluol • Industrial Pure Toluol

Primary source of many organic, aromatic, intermediate chemicals. Low-boiling, high-solvency solvent and diluent used in the protective coating, rubber, textile and petroleum refining industries.

Xylols

Nitration Xylol (3° Xylol) • Ten Degree Xylol
Five Degree Xylol • Industrial Xylol

Source of chemical intermediates for dye and other industries. Intermediate-boiling, aromatic solvent used in the protective coating, rubber, printing, insecticide, vitamin and textile industries.

SOME OTHER BARRETT PRODUCTS

Anhydrous Ammonia in Tank Cars or Cylinders
Ammonia Liquor—Sulphate of Ammonia
Ammonium Nitrate—Arcadian*Nitrate of Soda
Ammonium Nitrate Ammonia Solutions
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Barrett

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Coaltar Chemicals

New price schedules were still not entirely settled during the past week. A few slight revisions were still expected in phenol and cresylic acid. The high side of the range dropped on orthocresol during the period, but the lower figures remained unchanged. The weekly index showed no change from its previous level of 131.7.

Meanwhile, market conditions were not greatly changed during the period under review. Supplies, as a general thing, were on the free side and demand remained at fairly good levels, although it was not quite so strong as it was during the last quarter of 1948. Here and there, however, there were some signs of optimism concerning sales for the Spring, notably in benzol and creosote.

Naphthalene for mothproofing was another item for which turnover was expected to go up. The recent warm weather had already done a good bit to boost sales and the trade was hoping for a continuation of the warm spell, feeling that such would be the greatest factor in promoting sales. There were sufficient supplies of the material to take care of a good demand, it was said, and the prices were reportedly going to hold, at least for the immediate future.

Steel production last week was not quite so high as it had been, although companies having 94 percent of the steel capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at 98.8 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,821,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 1,839,800 tons for the previous week, 1,521,300 tons for the camparable period one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this material in general was in an unchanged position during the past week. Demand was still not what it was at the turn of the year, but there were still reasonably good requests being made for it. Supplies were reported to be at levels sufficient to satisfy the market. In some quarters it was said that there was some optimism prevailing over the possibility of a greater turnover during the last half of the year.

Production of motor grade benzol by coke-oven operators during 1948, according to preliminary figures just received, came to 9,276,409 gallons. The total for January of this year was reported to be 647,949 gallons. Production figures for all other grades indicate that the output by tar distillers and from petroleum sources during 1948 amounted to 12,101,591 gallons, while the total for the month of January of this year was 1,020,321. Output by coke-oven operators totaled 149,179,201 gallons for the year, with the production for the first month of this year registered at 12,743,849.

Coaltar—The price listings on this material remained unchanged during the past week and there were no indications from producers that there were any being planned for the immediate future. Supplies continued to hold at good levels, and demand, although not all that it was some months back, was still reported to be holding up at fairly good levels.

Creosote — Supplies of this material continued to be at strong levels last week, resulting from both a good domestic production and considerable amounts of the imported material that have been steadily sent to the American market. The demand for the item was reported to be holding at fairly good levels, but it was not sufficient to take all of the product off the market. There were no changes reported in the price range, although in some cases it was understood that sellers were willing to shade their quotations if presented with orders of sufficient quantity.

Creosote oil produced by tar distillers during the past year amounted to 111,491,240 gallons, according to preliminary figures just received. The output for the first month of this year was reported to be 10,884,738 gallons. Production by coke-oven operators last year was said to be 34,117,595 gallons, while the output from that source for January of this year amounted to 2,252,712 gallons.

Cresol—Following recent changes in the price schedules of this material, the item appeared in a quiet position on the market last week. There were no particular changes to be noted in the supply and demand position. The imported material was reported to be in good supply, although the demand for it was not holding up to any great levels. Demand for the domestic item was said to be somewhat better than the demand for imported material. It was still not so strong as it was before the turn of the year, however. Stocks of the domestic were said to be at good levels.

Production of metapara cresol last year was 9,205,716 pounds, while the output for the first month of this year was reported to be 666,555 pounds. The orthometapara last year was produced in the amount of 9,242,089 pounds, while during the first month of this year its output was 867,697 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Prices of this material seemed to have settled themselves temporarily during the past week, but there were indications that there might be some revisions in listings this week. The supply and demand picture remained about the same. The imported material was not in a great demand, while there was reportedly enough of it available to satisfy the market easily. The domestic item was available in adequate supplies, but the demand for it, while still holding at reasonably good levels, was not what it was before the turn of the year.

Cresylic acid, refined, last year was reportedly turned out in the amount of 26,357,850 pounds, while during the first month of this year it was reported to be 2,302,157 pounds.

Naphthalene — Following recent revisions in the price listings of the 74° crude material, the schedules for this product seemed to have stabilized themselves by last week. Interest was centering on the mothproofing material during the past week, as it had been since the advent of warmer weather a few weeks back. It was reported that sales had already shown a pickup, although just what the market would be for the entire season was difficult to tell. The weather would, of course, be the biggest factor in determining which way the trade was to go. Last year, Spring came reluctantly, and sales lagged, but since this year the season was off to a better start it was the hope of sellers that they might be able to top last year's sales. Retailers were already beginning to offer the material but there was some question as to just how much material they were carrying over from last year and how much housewives might have on hand. Time would tell that. Meanwhile, the supply was reported to be adequate and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the price schedules.

Naphthalene crude, solidifying at less than 79°C. was produced by tar distillers in the amount of 211,834,578 pounds during 1948, according to preliminary figures just received. Output during January of this year was 25,499,765 pounds. Production by the same source of the refined, solidifying at 79°C. and over amounted to 95,340,780 pounds last year, while the total for the first month of this year was 7,225,039 pounds. Production by coke-oven operators of the crude, solidifying at less than 79°C. amounted to 105,419,351 pounds last year, while the output by that source for January of this year was 8,979,031 pounds.

Phenol—The price listings for this ma-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
131.7	131.7	138.0	152.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 2 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH	lbs.	1,274,814
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,010,986
Benzol	gals.	4,159,921
Coaltar	gals.	15,431,910
Creosote oil	gals.	858,622
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,039,703
Phenol	lbs.	241,543
Toluol	gals.	831,984
Xylol	gals.	187,867

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Those who know order Phthalic

Plus

● Buyers who went through the shortage of Phthalic learned the *plus* value of a dependable source of supply. Koppers customers profited from the *plus* value of delivery of Phthalic *as promised.*

Unfortunately, and much to our regret, limited plant capacity made it impossible to take care of more users. A larger plant was the answer. It was built and is now in operation. As a major producer of naphthalene, Koppers *has and will have* an ample supply of raw materials.

If you remember the past, and are looking to the future, let's discuss your Phthalic Anhydride requirements. We would like to be your dependable source.

Koppers Phthalic Anhydride is unsurpassed in purity and is readily available in multi-walled paper bags containing 80 pounds.

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Chemical Division
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

terial were still somewhat unsettled during the past week. Most producers had established their schedules for the second quarter but one was still studying the matter and expected to have no announcement for several days. There were no particular changes reported during the period in either the supply or demand situations. Production of the synthetic and natural material during 1948, according to preliminary figures just received, amounted to 293,653,864 pounds. The output for January of this year was reported to be 26,767,011 pounds.

Pyridin—Pricewise, this material was reported to be holding to the old levels during the period under review and there were no indications that there were to be any changes made in the listings in the immediate future. The pharmaceutical was still in a tight position as far as supply was concerned, and the demand for it continued to be good. The other grades were said to be sufficient as to supply to satisfy the market, although the demand for them was not up to as high levels as producers would have liked it to be.

Pyridin, crude bases (dry basis) and semi-refined was produced in the amount of 672,823 gallons during the year 1948, according to preliminary figures just made public.

Solvent Naphtha—The price listings of this material were reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that producers were planning any revisions in the immediate future. The crude material was said to be in good demand, while the supply situation was said to be one of no great abundance. The refined was in a reasonably steady demand and the stocks were sufficient to accommodate the market.

Toluol—The market for this material last week was continuing in about the same position that had been noted in the more recent past. While demand was not all that it was before the first of the year, it was still in reasonably good shape and the supplies were adequate to meet it. The price listings were reported unchanged for the period and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Output of toluol by coke-oven operators during 1948 was 28,600,714 gallons, according to a preliminary report just received, while the production of the material during the first month of this year was said to be 2,540,306 gallons. The output of all other sources last year totaled 44,567,713 gallons, while the same sources during the first month of this year put out 3,978,468 gallons of the material.

Xylol—The demand for this material last week was reported to be at reasonably good levels, and although it was not so high as it was during the latter part of last year, it still was at a fairly good point, considering that most of the products in the coaltar market had suffered some falling off in demand during recent months. Supplies of the item were still at a good level and were sufficient to satisfy the market. Prices held at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Xylol production during last year was said to be 60,614,218 gallons, according to preliminary figures just received. The output of the material during the first month of the present year was 4,812,933 gallons. These figures represent the amounts coming from both coaltar and petroleum sources.

Intermediates

Orthocresol—Additional fluctuations in the price schedules of this material were noted during the past week, as another producer, who had been on the high side of the range, dropped its prices. The figures were effective as of April 1. The latest revisions did not effect the low side of the range, however, since those figures were established previously by another producer. The new ranges for the material were:—pure, 30°, 23½c, works, returnable drums, to 24-1/20c, freight equalized, drums included for coarload quantities and 24c, works, drums returnable to 24-7/20c, freight equalized, drums included for less than carloads; 25°-27°, uniformly, tanks, 19½c, carloads, 20-4/5c and less than carloads, 21-1/10c, freight equalized and drums included; 29°-30°, 22½c, works and drums returnable to 23-1/20c freight equalized and drums included for carload quantities and 23c, works and drums returnable to 23-7/20c freight equalized and drums included for less than carload quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride—The price listings on this material last week were reported to be still holding at their previously noted levels and there were no concrete indications in the industry that there

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would be any price revisions in the immediate future. The supply of the item was still at a relatively high point, particularly since in the past few months there had been new production facilities put into operation. Demand for the item was being felt although not at levels high enough to take all of the material off the market. It had been reported recently that the paint trade was showing a bit more interest in the item. The plastics makers were being watched to see if they might follow. Production of this material during the past year, according to preliminary figures just received, was 159,908,584 pounds, while the output of the material during the first month of this year was 16,294,597 pounds.

Koppers Promotes Three In Tar Products Division

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed D. S. Snow assistant manager of the sales department of its tar products division; has promoted D. D. Hamilton from manager of building material sales to manager of Pittsburgh district sales, and has named J. M. Kamps divisional manager of building materials sales.

Mr. Snow, who joined the organization in 1919 as a sales clerk in the Chicago office of the American Tar Products Company, has been manager of Pittsburgh district sales for the tar products division since 1947. Mr. Hamilton has been manager of building material sales since 1941, and Mr. Kamps was formerly manager of hot enamel sales in the Pittsburgh district.

Southern Research Institute Names Hudson Textiles Head

The Southern Research Institute has appointed Richard E. Hudson jr. head of the textiles section of its applied chemistry division, and has added Herbert P. Cox and Walter S. Collins jr. to its staff. Mr. Hudson was formerly a research and development engineer with the West Point Manufacturing Company.

Am. Cyanamid Adds Three To Tanning Products Staff

The specialty products department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has added William Tefft, C. M. Williams and James E. Goggin to its technical service staff handling tanning products. Mr. Tefft has been assigned to the midwestern area, including Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland; Mr. Goggin will serve the northeastern states and Canada, and Mr. Williams will work out of the Philadelphia office, covering the Middle Atlantic and southern states.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Discuss Spectrophotometry

Edward W. Rhael, Sandox Chemical Works, Inc., presented an illustrated lecture on spectrophotometry at a recent meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He outlined the basic principles on which the spectrophotometric analysis of color works and showed how different dyes absorb certain colors from the spectrum and reflect others.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was confined to moderate quantities, chiefly for prompt requirements. Quotations for most materials were without change and ruled steady. Valonia cups were advanced $18 per ton and technical egg albumen was reduced 5 cents per pound. Another reduction of ½ cent per pound was announced on sodium hydrosulphite and sulphoxylate formaldehyde and zinc hydrosulphite and basic sulphoxylate formaldehyde as a result of lower costs. The price index declined to 341.5, against 347.6, a month ago and 375.7 for the corresponding week last year.

Consumers took fair sized quantities of sizing materials for prompt delivery. Prices of corn dextrin and starch were guaranteed through May 5 by processors in order to stimulate business. No further government purchases of potato starch were reported last week and the total quantity booked to date was indicated at 7,000 tons from Maine and 2,200 tons from Idaho mills. Consuming inquiry for this starch from large users was reported improved for prompt delivery, though trading was still spasmodic. Tight supply condition of tapioca flour on spot kept this market firm. Sago flour for shipment from the Far East was easier.

While technical egg albumen declined 5 cents per pound, the edible grade was unchanged. Egg yolk was scarce and remained firm.

As a result of further reductions in tanning operations, inquiry for tanning materials remained at low ebb. Some of the large tanners have reduced activities to a four-day week and production was estimated at 40 to 50 percent of capacity. Prices of tanning material replacements were unchanged, except valonia cups which was boosted $18 per ton, due to the short crop. Shoe production was reported at 36,888,000 pairs in January, compared with 40,000,000 pairs for the same month last year, according to the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. A study of the shoe production, the association stated, showed that when the output is running ahead of 39,000,000 pairs monthly, there are too many shoes being made.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Valonia cups, $18 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, tech., 5c. per lb.
Sodium hydrosulphite, ½c. per lb.
sulphoxylate formaldehyde, ½c. per lb.
Zinc hydrosulphite, ½c. per lb.
sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
341.5	345.5	347.6	375.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Steady call was reported for immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Bichromates—Conditions in this market remained steady. Potassium continued in tight supply, while there has been a noticeable improvement in available stocks of sodium. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand was limited to immediate requirements. Supplies were adequate to meet current demand. Prices were cut another ½c. to 23c. per pound drums, carlots and 23½c. for less.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—Lower cost of zinc dust resulted in an another reduction of ½c. Carlots were quoted at 18¾c. per pound and 19¼c. for smaller quantities.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Current prices have been guaranteed for deliveries through May 5 by processors. Consuming demand was reported as fair, chiefly for prompt delivery.

Corn Starch—Producers have guaranteed present quotations through May 5. Inquiry was reported improved, though demand was restricted to prompt requirements.

Egg Albumen—While buying interest was more active, trading continued restricted to immediate delivery. Quotations for edible were unchanged at $2.45 to $2.55 per pound, as to quantity, while the technical grade was easier and declined 5c. to $1.30 to $1.35 per pound. Reports from the West stated that the breaking of eggs thus far this season was less than at this time last year, because of the high prices for eggs.

Dried egg output during February totaled 6,846,000 pounds, compared with 1,065,000 pounds in February last year. Production consisted of 6,190,000 pounds of whole egg, 205,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 451,000 pounds of dried yolk. The Department of Agriculture's contracts for dried whole egg for price support purposes from January 1 through March 19 amounted to 20,175,495 pounds. The output of 17,009,000 pounds of frozen egg during February was 34 percent less than February last year, and was the smallest production during the month since February, 1942, when 13,626,000 pounds were produced. Storage stocks of frozen egg on March 1 totaled 58,781,000 pounds, compared with 120,665,000 pounds on March 1 last year, and 99,245,000 pounds the March 1, 1944-48, average. Storage holdings decreased during February by 13,000,000 pounds, against a decrease of 2,000,000 pounds for February, 1948.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady as a result of limited stocks on spot and the high cost of eggs. Trading was fair, at prices ranging from 98c. to $1.07 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Yolk production in February was indicated at 451,000 pounds, compared with 460,000 pounds during the same month last year.

Potato Starch—Trading was reported quiet last week, though large consumers showed more inquiry for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Maine starch was offered at 5.80c. per pound, carlots, New York basis, and 7¼c. for lesser quantities, ex warehouse. No government purchases of starch were reported last week, and the total quantity bought to date was indicated at 9,200 tons of Maine and Idaho starch. Stocks of foreign starch were reported heavy and were offered for shipment at prices below the domestic.

Rice Starch—Imported starch was quoted at 10½c. per pound, ex warehouse. Moderate lots were sold at this figure.

Sago Flour—Primary market was easier and shipments were off fractionally. Good grades were quoted at 5.80c. to 6¼c. per pound, ex dock, New York basis, as to quality. Demand was slow. Stocks on the spot were still scarce and quoted nominally at 7½c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—This market continued steady and reflected the scarcity of high and low grades. Mediums were in fair supply and adequate to cover demand. Prices were unchanged and firm. High grades were held at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, as to quantity; medium, 9c. to 9¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7¼c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Trading continued confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged, with intimations that carlot business could have shaded prices.

Cutch—Supplies on the spot were nil, as recent arrivals were delivered to consumers and were not available for resale. Offers for shipment were light and the price of 55 percent tannin was unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, ex dock.

Mangrove Bark—Lack of available supplies of bark for shipment from Africa has increased inquiry for the South American material. Buying interest was reported moderate, with quotations entirely nominal.

Myrobalans—Tight supply condition at primary centers continued to feature this market. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at current quotations. Arrivals were reported at 2,530 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Quebracho Extract—There was little doing in this market. Tanners showed limited interest for small quantities for immediate shipment. Prices were unchanged. Imports at New York totaled 4,710 bags last week and were delivered against prior contracts.

Valonia — Quotations for cups were raised to $90 per ton, ex dock, because of the scarcity of stocks due to short crop. Beards were practically unavailable and offers have been withdrawn. Buying interest also was lacking owing to the increased cost of replacements.

Wattle—While trading continued quiet, the market was steady. Shipments of both bark and extract were maintained at former levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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In this market last week price changes were all downward. Alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate were reduced $150 per kilo, dibutylamine dropped 1 cent per pound, zinc stearate USP was off 4 cents per pound in most quarters and 2 cents in others. USP zinc oxide was down ½ cent per pound, and certain fish-liver oils were off 2 cents per million vitamin A units. This lowered the index 0.1 point to 256.6.

The molasses market on blackstrap appeared to be settling at around 4 cents per gallon f.o.b. foreign ports. Ketone and ester solvents were in a continuing firm price position, and were expected to remain so despite the readily available supply situation and the diminished overall demand. Glycerin prices had apparently made their adjustment in one sharp drop to the point of equivalent price levels on both synthetic and natural production, and the feeling was expressed in most quarters that the current level of prices would remain unchanged for a long period.

The drug business in general was slow, and with the exception of a few items supplies were plentiful and trading quiet. In the chemical industry business was generally off from last year by some 15 percent, with certain isolated cases where business had temporarily dropped to well under half of the 1948 volume.

Throughout the industry generally, however, there was a feeling of confidence. In those exceptional cases where a severe slump in business had occurred, the feeling was that the next few months would see a return to normal. The rest of the industry noted that the current lower volume of business was largely a matter of a trend toward getting back to normal business levels after the abnormal spree caused by the late war and its civilian shortages. It was to be noted that business was still very appreciably above the 1939 to 1940 level, in most instances.

Glycerophosphates were as yet unaffected by the decline in the glycerin market. Milk powder was an item of still excessive inventories and production was at an unusually high level, but the price position was somewhat more firm in view of considerable quantities being purchased each week by CCC. Milk sugar was unchanged from market conditions prevailing over recent months in which prices were firm and supplies quite ample to meet all calls.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphatocopherol, $150 per kilo.
Acetate, $150 per kilo.
Dibutylamine, 1c. per lb.
Oil, fishliver, 6,000 to 12,000 Vitamin A units, feeding, 2c. per million units.
50,000 A units, pharmaceutical, 2c. per million units.
200,000 A unit concentrate, 2c. per million units.
Zinc oxide, USP, ½c. per lb.
Stearate, USP, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
256.6	256.7	257.8	255.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—This material was amply available, but not as generally free as some of the other ketone solvents. However, the ketone solvent picture in general was one of a firm price position, with demand generally off from former levels as a result of curtailed consuming industry operations.

January 1949 production of acetone was 43,863,924 pounds. The preliminary total production figure released by the Tariff Commission for 1948 was 469,937,457 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The January production of aspirin was reported at 1,179,868 pounds. The preliminary total figure released by the Tariff Commission for 1948 was 10,762,853 pounds.

Alcohol—The molasses market seemed last week to have fairly well settled in the vicinity of 4 cents a gallon at foreign ports in so far as current purchases were concerned. While this situation was generally regarded as an equitable level for the molasses market under current economic conditions, it left the alcohol price structure still on a sub-cost basis. Sales at current price levels of alcohol meant that producers were losing money on overall market shipments, have been doing so for months, and more particularly since the last price change which occurred on February 25.

It was certain that the prices would have to advance in the future because it was felt impractical to operate the alcohol industry for a long sustained period as a loss operation. Just when that advance in prices would come in sufficient amount to take the industry out of the red and into the black, was a matter of conjecture. Some quarters were optimistic, looking toward an advance around May 1 or before, but others in evaluating certain attitudes prevalent in the industry were inclined toward a more bleak view.

Alphatocopherol—Alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate were both reduced $150 per kilo late last week. This brought the price down from $750 per kilo to $600 per kilo, representing a 20 percent reduction in the price of vitamin E material.

Amyl Acetate—The preliminary total production combined figured released by the Tariff Commission on normal and isoamyl acetate was 11,799,309 pounds.

Brucine Sulphate—Imports last week amounted to five cases. The market was relatively quiet, and prices were still holding to former levels.

Butyl Solvents—The butyl alcohols and butyl acetate solvents were reported as abundantly available, and demand in line with other solvents in general was appreciably off from levels of a year ago. However, this situation was not interpreted as any indication of an expected price weakening and there was no lowering of prices expected on any justifiable basis. These solvents were regarded as being equitably priced with respect to their value in their respective end uses and in relation to material and manufacturing costs.

Production of normal butyl alcohol in January was reported at 11,306,633 pounds. The preliminary total figure for 1948 released by the Tariff Commission was 140,268,824 pounds.

Castor Oil—The price of oil was unchanged. Beans were quoted on a nominal basis at $103 per long ton based on buyers ideas. The market was quiet.

Arrival of beans last week totaled 32,259 bags equivalent to 4,838,850 pounds, compared with 33,413 bags or 5,011,950 pounds the previous week and 5,643 bags or 847,200 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 713,688 bags equivalent to 107,043,200 pounds, compared with 448,255 bags or 69,238,250 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Dibutylamine—The price schedule of this material was reduced 1 cent per pound last week. This caused current quotations to have a 1 cent per pound spread, since not all producers were as yet quoting the lower price schedule which on a works, freight allowed basis, stood at 49 cents per pound in tankcars, 51½ cents in drum carlots, and 52½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were reported as adequate to take care of all current demands.

Ethyl Acetate—The supply position of this industrial solvent was reported to be plentiful, and was moving in fair volume under a firm price position. Synthetic and fermentation products were on a comparable price basis and likely to remain so. By virtue of the currently low price position on the solvent, no price changes were expected in the immediate future, and if there is a sudden upward adjustment in the price of ethyl alcohol which is looked for in most quarters, the general feeling was that the acetate would not be immediately affected.

January production of the 85 percent grade was reported as 5,560,177 pounds. The preliminary total 1948 figures released by the Tariff Commission was 67,476,877 pounds.

Ethyl Ether—The combined output of technical and USP ether in January was 2,741,231 pounds. The preliminary figure for total 1948 production released by the Tariff Commission was 36,971,277 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol—January production of this item was reported at 33,908,347 pounds. The preliminary total 1948 production figure released by the Tariff Commission was 369,927,277 pounds.

Fishliver Oil—Los Angeles reports indicated that the sharkliver oil market was off there last week. Lower prices at Los Angeles were reported in which 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil was quoted at 22

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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cents; 20,000 to 25,000 unit oil, 25 to 27 cents; 30,000 to 40,000 unit oil, 29 to 30 cents; 50,000 unit oil, 31 to 32 cents; 100,000 unit oil, 24 to 35 cents; and 150,000 to 200,000 unit oil 37 to 39 cents.

Some price changes in the general fish-liver oil market were noted last week. Low grade feeding oil of 6,000 to 12,000 unit potency was down 2 cents to a quoted level of 24½ cents per million units. Pharmaceutical low potency oil of 50,000 vitamin A units was off 2 cents, quotations being around 33 cents per million units. The 200,000 unit concentrate was quoted 2 cents lower at 43 cents per million units. Other grades and concentrations were unchanged from former levels.

The overall vitamin A situation was one of shortage, and the shortage was expected to continue until such time as a bioactive synthetic vitamin A became available sometime in the future. The shark catch, together with other vitamin A fishliver oil producing species has been short and was expected to remain so.

However there has been in the market a tendency to reduce inventories, but it was reported that already there is evidence of buying to replace consumption. This rearranging of balance between inventories and demand gave rise to some speculation that the vitamin A shortage was not as real as had been thought. However, the speculation was without foundation in fact, and when viewed from a long term point of view with world demand in mind, there is a shortage existing in the market with no indication that it will be relieved at any time in the near future.

Formaldehyde—The January production of this item was reported at 48,875,043 pounds. The preliminary total 1948 figure released by the Tariff Commission was 623,837,887 pounds. These figures were on a 37 percent by weight basis.

Menthol—This market was virtually unchanged from the previous week, and some quarters reported the local demand as somewhat weaker. Prices were quoted over a range which prevailed in recent weeks. Imports last week at New York amounted to 523 cases.

Methanol—Production in January of methanol amounted to 1,314,693 pounds of natural and 95,134,181 pounds of synthetic. Total figures for 1948 were preliminarily reported as 15,880,794 pounds of natural methanol and 1,036,397,421 pounds of synthetic.

Milk Powder—The market situation on this material in all grades was virtually unchanged from the previous week, except for a slightly better trend in demand. Commercial stocks were still very heavy, and the price structure remained essentially unchanged. Out of 21,146,125 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder offered, CCC purchased 20,826,125 pounds at 11.40 to 12.00 cents per pound f.o.b. shipping point. Out of 6,922,270 pounds of roller process skimmed milk offered, CCC purchased 6,833,270 pounds at 9.90 to 10.50 cents per pound f.o.b. shipping point. Total CCC purchases of skimmed milk powder so far this year amounted to 69,752,395 pounds, since the start of the purchase program on February 2.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its report for the month of February reported production of all milk powders except dry whole milk as up sharply from a year ago. Accordingly, manufacturers stocks were higher and selling prices were lower, compared to February of last year.

Total February output of skimmed milk solids was 57,035,000 pounds and set a record for the month, being 50 percent over February of a year ago and 43 percent above the five year average. The gain was mostly in the spray process material which totaled 41,900,000 pounds and was up 63 percent from February of last year and 90 percent above the 1943-1947 average. It expected the output of any previous February by one third.

Milk Sugar—The market position of this item remained firm. Ample supplies were reported available to meet current demands. Pricewise the market has been very firm for months, and there was as yet no evidence of weakening. Crude material in carlot bag quantities was quoted at 17 cents per pound on a work basis. The edible but non-USP material was quoted at 24 cents per pound in barrel lots of 30,000 pounds or more, while the USP grade in the same quantity was quoted at 26 cents.

The January-February total production of milk sugar was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 2,986,000 pounds of crude, compared with 2,619,000 pounds in 1948; 758,000 pounds of technical grade, compared with 359,000 pounds in 1948, and 1,432,000 pounds of USP grade, compared with 1,783,000 pounds in 1948. These figures are for the comparable January-February periods of this year and last.

Penicillin—January production of penicillin and salts was reported as 10,447,729 million Oxford units. Preliminary total production figures released by the Tariff Commission indicated 1948 output to be 75,855,335 million Oxford units.

Sorbitol—This polyhydric alcohol used as an esterification alcohol, as a humicant, a flexibilizing agent, and as a chemical intermediate was of continuing commercial interest in a broad field. Manufactured from corn syrup, its commercial use began in the 1930's prior to which it was a laboratory curiosity at from $400 to $500 per pound. The price trend has been pro-

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gressively downward as production has been expanded, until the current price position in which the 70 percent aqueous solution is priced at 15¾ cents per pound in tankcars equivalent on a dry basis to 22½ cents per pound. Being a hexahydric alcohol, sorbitol is of higher viscosity than trihydric glycerin, is less volatile, and less subject to change with changes in humidity which accounts for some of its wide market interest in certain applications.

Streptomycin — January output of streptomycin was reported as 5,971,401 grams. The preliminary 1948 total figure released by the Tariff Commission was 37,709,160 grams.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that in order to take care of additional sugar requirements for the civilian feeding in occupied countries, it had entered into an agreement with the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute for the purchase of four cargoes of 1949 crop sugar amounting to approximately 44,000 short tons on a raw value basis. The Department further announced that CCC representatives would meet with representatives of the Cuban agency in the near future to consider 1949 sugar crop purchases, and that in so much as bulk sugar purchases for occupied areas in the past has come from Cuba, the discussions with Cuban officials would precede consideration of offers from other areas.

Total sugar distribution by primary distributors for the week ended March 26 amounted to 129,465 short tons compared with 153,855 tons the previous week. This brought the total to date to 1,579,112 tons, compared with 1,201,466 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Sulpha Drugs — The 1948 output of sulpha drugs was reported as a preliminary figure by the Tariff Commission, and was released as 2,721,171 pounds.

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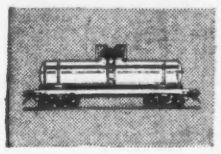

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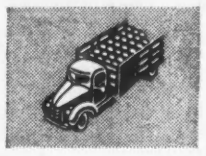

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The January 1949 output was 414,280 pounds.

Zinc Oxide—USP zinc oxide was reduced ½ cent per pound last week as a further reflection of the declining zinc metal market. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all demands. The new price in carlots was 17½ cents per pound, and for less than carlot quantities the price was 17¾ cents.

Zinc Stearate—The USP material declined 4 cents per pound last week. This brought carlot quotations to 34 cents per pound, ton lots to 35 cents, and less than ton lots to 36 cents.

Drug Industry Growth Reported by Census Bur.

Manufacturers in the medicinal chemicals industry shipped products valued at $201,800,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 860 percent of the $21,000,000 value of products reported by the industry in 1939, when the last census of manufacturers was taken.

This phenomenal growth, the bureau said, is partly due to the manufacture in recent years of new products, such as penicillin, and the increased use of other products, such as bulk vitamins. The average number of production workers in the industry during 1947 amounted to 9,414, as compared with 1,802 in 1939. Wages paid to production workers were nearly twelve times as large, increasing from $2,400,000 in 1939 to $28,000,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plants and equipment during 1947 totaled $13,500,000.

Schering Adds to Staff

The Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has added twenty-two new representatives to its professional service staff. All of the new representatives have been assigned to the domestic sales division for service in various territories throughout the country.

Barbiturates to Contain Ipecac Under New Bill

Legislation to force all manufacturers of barbiturates to add a quantity of ipecac to the drug and thereby lessen the possibility of barbiturates being used for suicidal purposes was introduced in the senate last week by Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee.

The bill (S. 1468) was referred to the committee on finance for consideration. It would force the mixing of ipecac in barbituric sleeping tablets by amending the narcotic laws to define barbituric acid derivatives as a narcotic unless it contains two grains of ipecac to one grain of the acid derivative.

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

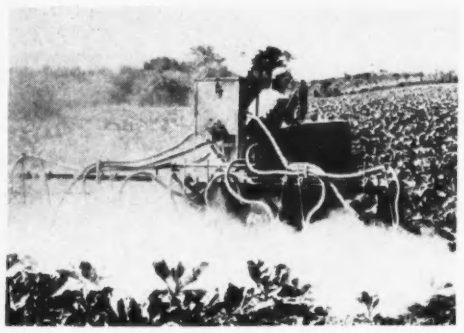
April ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

Truck Crop Insects Are Controlled By New CPR Dust Base

New Insecticide Is Effective, Safe, Economical, Convenient

Introduction of a new dust base which controls a wide range of insects attacking truck crops, and vegetable and flower gardens, but leaves no harmful toxic residues on such vegetation was announced recently by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. Extensive field tests in 15 states over a period of five years demonstrated that insecticides made from the material, known as CPR Dust Base, offer the advantages of effectiveness, safety, economy, and convenience.

The dust base is a combination of a new chemical, piperonyl cyclonene, with pyrethrins and rotenone, so formulated as to obtain maximum effectiveness of the potent ingredients. It has been found that by including pyrethrins in the combination its effectiveness is increased between two and three times. The company revealed that the dust base, now being made available to insecticide manufacturers, is offered in a uniform blend of the active insecticide ingredients so that its mixture with diluents and fungicides presents no problems to the manufacturers.



U.S.I.'s new CPR Dust Base provides excellent control of truck crop insects, and leaves no harmful toxic residues — an important advantage in food insect control.

Control of both chewing and sucking insects which damage garden crops is possible with insecticides manufactured with the dust base, field tests have shown. An insecticide

MORE

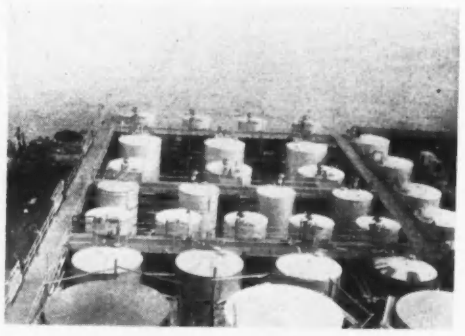
Vitamin B-12 Feed Use To Up Methionine Demand

"The projected use of greater tonnage of animal protein factor and Vitamin B-12 concentrates in the manufactured feed industry with consequent larger usage of vegetable protein supplements, will focus attention on the amino acid deficiencies of hog and poultry feeds, particularly with respect to methionine," declared a speaker before a recent National Farm Chemurgic Conference. U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., a leading producer of DL-methionine, has available a booklet for feed manufacturers entitled "Proteins and Amino Acids in Animal Nutrition."

U. S. I. Begins Operations At New Five-Story Resin Plant

Equipped with Latest in Processing and Control Equipment, New Plant Has Largest Capacity of All U.S.I. Resin Plants

Described as the most modern plant of its kind in existence, the new U.S.I. resin plant in Newark, New Jersey — for the manufacture of alkyds, maleic resins, pure and modified phenolic resins, and ester gums — had its official opening March 8, 1949. Housed in a new five-story building which takes advantage of the latest improvements in processing and construction, the



The 33 tanks in the new resin plant's own tank farm range in size from 13,000 to 50,000 gallons and have a combined capacity of 700,000 gallons. The generous size of this tank farm permits the storage of many different raw materials and solvents used in the plant.

plant has complete warehouse facilities for raw materials and finished goods, its own tank farm, and all necessary auxiliary equipment. Layout of the plant is designed for maximum efficiency in production and for accurate control to hold U.S.I. resins well within the narrow limits of specifications.

Modern Equipment and Controls

The new plant has the latest in processing equipment and control devices. Each of the stainless steel processing reactors, heated by special Dowtherm equipment, is capable of producing 6000 gallons of resin solution. These reactors are extremely versatile and can be used for making many types of resins. The impressive control room contains laboratory facilities, where the usual resin constants are run as a control on the physical constants of the resin. This room also houses most of the indicating and controlling equipment for the actual processing — temperature controllers, vacuum and pressure gages, recording and indicating instruments, safety alarms, etc.

Behind each processing reactor are solvent manifolds and metering devices. These meters can be set to deliver a definite quantity of solvent, after which the meter shuts a valve and turns off the electricity for the pump located in the tank farm. This arrangement permits the use of any individual solvent or combination of solvents.

MORE

Butadiene Copolymers Are Plasticized, Vulcanized

The use of certain diesters of dibasic acids, among them diethyl and dibutyl oxalate, has been found valuable in the plasticizing and vulcanization of butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers, a recent patent states. Advantages of the process are said to include wide applicability and retention of desirable properties of the copolymer.

Hardness of the vulcanizate can be varied, it is reported, by varying the time of vulcanization and the amount of diester added. The mix may contain fillers and other ingredients, it is claimed. U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., is an important producer of diethyl and dibutyl oxalate, compounds with a number of other specialized uses.

New Literature Discusses Radiochemicals, Equipment

A new issue of literature dealing with the field of radioactivity, its equipment and compounds, is reported available now. Tables listing radioisotopes, their half-life and radiation emitted, are said to be included, as well as a table dealing with C-14 tagged compounds. Equipment illustrated and described includes a modified sample changer, and minometers and pocket dosage meters.

Magnesium and Its Alloys Made Corrosion-Resistant

A new method for providing a corrosion-resistant coating on surfaces of magnesium and high-magnesium-content alloys is described in a recent patent. At a temperature of 120 to 170 degrees C., the surface to be coated is brought into contact with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal hydroxide, an alkali metal bichromate, and an alkali metal nitrate, according to the patent.

Ball Bearings Are Made From Synthetic Corundum

Synthetic corundum has been used successfully for ball bearings in Switzerland, according to a report made recently. Compared with steel balls, the corundum bearings are said to be hard and to have great chemical resistance and physical stability.

New Corrosion Retarder

A new material for retarding corrosion of metals by acids is said to contain lauryl pyridinium chloride and benzyl thiocyanate.

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April ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1949

New Process Produces Microspherical Gels

Strong, microspherical silica catalysts, substantially free of alkali metal, are said to be prepared by a process patented recently. Alkali metal is first removed from an alkali metal silicate solution, it is reported, by the use of an ion exchange resin. The resulting silica solution, described as substantially free of alkali metal, is then dispersed in a stream of a dehydrating gas so that droplets are formed. The droplets are maintained in suspension, according to the patent, for a sufficient time to allow the silica to gel in microspherical form, after which the particles are reportedly dried while in suspension in the gas, out of contact with solid surfaces.

CONTINUED

New Five-Story Resin Plant

Adjacent to each reactor are special dial-type scales equipped with a printomatic device which automatically codes resin batches, registers their weights, and keeps a permanent record of the raw materials used.

Extensive Shipping and Storage Facilities

This latest addition to the network of U.S.I. plants and warehouses has the largest capacity of any U.S.I. resin plant to date, and possesses ample shipping and storage facilities. A double track railroad siding permits shipments to and from the plant in box cars and tank cars, while a platform running the entire width of the building handles all truck shipments. Tank truck shipments are weighed light and heavy on a modern, printing-type scale which meets rigid state and city requirements. A certified weigher handles the manual operation of these scales.

There are 33 tanks in the "Farm" ranging in size from 13,000 to 50,000 gallons, with a combined capacity of 700,000 gallons. Tanks containing viscous materials are heated by steam coils in order to maintain a free-flowing condition.

Equipped as it is with the last word in processing equipment, control devices, and shipping and storage facilities, the new resin plant assures U.S.I. customers of ready availability, in quantity, of high quality synthetic resins meeting the most rigid specifications.

Aureomycin Is Tested As Cure for Measles

Recently conducted tests indicate that the antibiotic aureomycin may be effective in combating measles, a virus disease against which there is said to be no specific drug weapon at present. According to one of the doctors familiar with the tests, the apparent effect of the drug was to shorten the fever stage of the disease—the stage before the onset of a rash. It is during this period that the patient is thought to be most susceptible to complications.

Referring to the fact that the fever ordinarily does not fall until from 12 to 48 hours after the rash appears, the doctor reported that in the cases treated with aureomycin fever began to fall in from six to 24 hours after the rash appeared. Although the number of cases treated thus far in tests is said to be too small to permit claims that the drug is a cure, results were described as sufficiently encouraging to make further trials to ascertain just how valuable the antibiotic will be against measles.

CONTINUED

Crop Insects Are Controlled

containing 20 per cent CPR Dust Base, when used at 20-40 pounds per acre, gave complete control even of the blister beetle when used on tomatoes and potatoes. Nearly 100 per cent control of the Mexican bean beetle and the cucumber beetle was obtained when snapbeans were dusted at 25-30 pounds per acre and cucumbers at 40 pounds per acre. Control of the cabbage looper, at a rate of 25-30 pounds per acre of cabbages, was termed excellent.

Free Booklet on New CPR Is Now Available

A new free booklet giving complete information about U. S. Industrial Chemicals' remarkable new product, CPR, is available now. To obtain your copy, just write to *U. S. I. Chemical News*, Dept. C.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new "permanent" starch, reported to keep clothes crisp through 8 to 10 launderings, is prepared using an emulsion-type synthetic resin, it is claimed. **(No. 436)**

Wood resists fire and decay, it is claimed, as a result of a new odorless treatment said not to harm its color or paintability. **(No. 437)**

A new kind of slide rule, said to compute amounts and wave lengths of energy coming from hot objects, is reported particularly useful for solving problems in heat transfer, infra-red radiation, and illumination. **(No. 438)**

A new sprayable coating for finishing concrete, brick, or block construction walls, said to give both color and texture in one operation, is highly resilient and withstands scuffing, grease, oil, water, and sunlight, the makers state. **(No. 439)**

For rejuvenating fabrics ranging from lamp shades to awnings, a new non-inflammable plastic-rubber paint remains flexible when dry, retards fire, dry rot, and mildew, seals small holes, and waterproofs fabric, the makers claim. **(No. 440)**

A new translucent, flexible, "light pipe," said to be so flexible that it can be tied in a knot, conducts a light beam to its target regardless of how the rod is bent, it is claimed. **(No. 441)**

Polystyrene in metallic colors to simulate bronze or aluminum is reported available. The two colors are said to carry the uniform color and tone of metal and yet to retain polystyrene's economic advantages. **(No. 442)**

Storage battery life is prolonged considerably, it is claimed, by the use of new spun glass battery retainer mats said to guide battery gases away and retain the oxide in the positive plate. **(No. 443)**

A new low-temperature insulation, reported to have exceptional fire and chemical resistant qualities, including immunity to many organic solvents, is recommended for use in equipment, tanks, vessels, and pipes. **(No. 444)**

For converting gallonages to net gallons at 60° F., an easy-to-use slide calculator is said to be valuable to manufacturers and marketers of varnish, paint, chemicals, solvents, cosmetics, etc. **(No. 445)**

A new synthetic wax, described as hard and not appreciably soluble at room temperatures in any solvent, is highly water resistant, the manufacturers claim. **(No. 446)**

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Dow Shifts Staff

—Continued from page 4

moved there to supervise its construction and become its general manager. He has been assistant secretary since 1941, a member of the board since June 1, 1948, and president of Dowell Incorporated since 1939.

Mr. Curtis has been with the company since 1922 when he started in the insecticide sales division. He was made assistant sales manager in 1931 and, when Dow absorbed the Great Western Electrochemical Company in 1938, Mr. Curtis moved to San Francisco as executive manager of the west coast project. A few months later he became general manager of the division and in 1941 became an assistant secretary. Like Dr. Beutel, he was appointed to the board of directors on June 1, 1948.

Mr. Gerstacker started in the auditing and accounting department of Dowell Incorporated, a Dow subsidiary, in 1938. His career there was interrupted by service in the army from 1940 to 1946. Returning after that time to the parent company, he was made assistant director of purchases and was appointed assistant treasurer in March of this year. A director since June 1, 1948, he has also served as a member of the finance committee.

Calvin A. Campbell entered Dow as head of the legal department in 1935, coming from General Motors' legal department. He has been a director since June 1, 1948.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

Latin America; $50,000 for copper from Canada, $350,000 for copper from Latin America, and $450,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum from Canada.

To France—$78,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, from the United States, and $2,882,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To French-zone Germany—A decrease of $600,000 for oilcake and meal from the United States.

To Ireland—$250,000 for oilcake and meal from the United States.

To Italy—Decreases of $440,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, $2,079,000 for peanut, and $291,000 for soap, soap stock and fatty acids from the United States.

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CHEMURGIC DIVISION

ADMA Told Drug Sales to Hold Steady

—Continued from page 4

over their job of worrying. This is not true. No people in the world would deny it more quickly than those in the Food and Drug Administration. How can a handful of men—no matter how well qualified and trained—supervise and control and assure the safety of drugs made all over this land?

Constant Test of Products

"Certification is not a shifting of responsibility. It merely adds one more check to the many checks and assays and tests that every one of our members imposes upon each of his products. If there is no inherent difficulty in the assay method; if there are no unusual vagaries in the product; why repeat and check and check the results over and over again. Of course each additional check adds one more check. But a pedestrian who stands on the curb carefully watching one way and then the other may never get across the street. There must be some limitation to all tests.

"Over 15,000 times in the past year the government technicians marched up the hill to test penicillin products and every time when they had marched down again they had to say that, like the manufacturers' testers, they found nothing about the products that would endanger public health. That's a lot of testing. And it cost the public, who pays for all these things ultimately, many, many thousands of dollars. If it were serving a useful purpose, we could favor it.

"The members of this association are perfectly capable of handling the manufacture of drugs with highest regard to the utmost safety of the public. The Food and Drug Administration knows this. We would appreciate more of their attention to those who do not possess these capabilities and less concentration on efforts to get greater enforcement control over capable manufacturers.

Free Responsible Manufacturer

"The Food and Drug Administration has indicated that it is in sympathy with our efforts to confine certification to incapable firms and to free the responsible manufacturer and the government as much as possible from needless and costly duplication of assay effort.

"The law should expressly prohibit the government, any manufacturer or any person from making any representation at any time except in a court proceeding involving the product that any drug is or is not certified. This would assist the Food and Drug Administration in preventing fly-by-night operators from trading on the good name of government. It will prevent certification from becoming a standard. It will detract from none of the protective possibilities of certification, but it will prevent anyone from misusing that certification.

"It would appear necessary that the word efficacy be either stricken in favor of potency or that it be defined as the N. I. H. now defines potency. We understand that this is going to meet sharp resistance from the Food and Drug Administration. Unless we insist and stand firm and are successful, it is difficult to predict the consequences.

"It could mean a complete governmental formulary. It could utterly abolish competitive drug products that have been the keen stimulus to medical progress. These are the crucial problems that we now face. Every member must continue to exercise his best judgment in these matters. There is, however, no place left for indecision unless the firm is ready and willing to accept the full consequences of such a failure to act.

"Based upon the evidence produced at these certification discussions with the Food and Drug Administration, it is the studied conclusion of this section that the administrator should be requested to promulgate forthwith regulations under Section 507(c) to exempt from certification all pharmaceutical forms of penicillin now covered by monograph. In the event that the administrator be unwilling to comply with this request, or should he so prefer it, we are ready to file a petition under the provisions of Section 507(f) requiring him to hold hearings to promulgate such regulations of exemptions."

Pharmaceutical Contact Section

F. O. Taylor, chairman of the pharmaceutical contact section, reported that a procedure is now being tried in a number of laboratories looking toward modification of present USP procedure to require reasonable duplication of results on two different examinations of the same specified number of ampuls to make any test a valid one.

Edward A. Ravenscroft, chairman of the production and engineering section, reported that its next meeting would be held in Rochester, N. Y., on May 5 and 6. The subject, "Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Dust Control," will be the principal theme of the meeting.

Scientific research has a most important role in both the industrial and the political economies of the world, said Detler W. Bronk, Ph.D., president of Johns Hopkins University. The drug industry, as the greatest translator of science into public welfare, provides clear proof of the virility and effectiveness of American industrial life and should endeavor to have that fact made better known to all the world.

The world is challenged to apply wisdom and courage to the opportunities presented by science, Dr. Bronk said, and it must look ahead to the needs for application of what science provides. He criticized organized and directed research as hampering to individual scientific curiosity on which progress so much depends. He urged the necessity of science's endeavoring to bring order out of world chaos by getting beyond the mere collecting of facts to their collation, interpretation, and explanation. The pleasures of scientific research should, he declared, be valued even more than its adaption to a prearranged pattern and a predetermined purpose.

In Dr. Bronk's opinion, it is meaningless to distinguish between fundamental, or exploratory, research and applied, or directed research. Fundamental and practical results are possible and have notably been achieved in both areas. The only distinction, he averred, was that one can get large financial support for applied research. He deplored the lack of supporting consideration for fundamental research, largely because it has so much value as a guide in applied research. He believed that industrial laboratories should engage in fundamental research, but that this should have definite areas. He urged the development of better relations between university and industrial laboratories and the interchange of research workers between them. There also should be cooperation between universities in the planning and providing of basic training for scientific positions.

The Federal government should guarantee the development of scientific knowledge and scientifically trained men as one of the most important national resources, as Dr. Bronk saw them. He condemned the increasing tendency of individuals to abdicate to government their responsibilities and actions in times of stress and even under easier conditions. Government is only people, he declared. Its function should be to coordinate and correlate the duties and activities of individuals, not to take them over. There should be wide cooperation between government and individuals. The latter should demonstrate their ability and willingness to take on their roles in such a partnership.

Governmental research has its place in the national economy, as conceived by Dr. Bronk. It is ready and eager to cooperate with other research groups. The world position of the United States demands that this country contribute physically and spiritually to the welfare of all peoples and the remedying of the cultural imbalance of the world. This country must keep its foremost and supreme position in science and technology so that it can share the benefits with others. It must dominate by principle, not by force alone. It is looked to as an example; it must measure up to all for which it is intended and believed to stand.

Medical and Biological Sections

Evaluation of the typhoid and paratyphoid aspects of triple vaccines was one of the problems to which the biological section had given attention during the year. Its activities, reported by the chairman, W. S. Gochenour, of the Pitman-Moore Company, also embraced antirabic vaccines and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids. Cooperation of manufacturers with the American Type Culture Collection was recommended. Broad participation in the section's meeting next September was invited.

Many problems have been studied and are being studied by the medical section, and some of these were reviewed in a report on the section's activities by its chairman, George R. Hazel, M.D., of Abbott Laboratories. Principally among those were the action of the Food and Drug Administration on the value of glandular products, which was regarded as governmental determination of matters in which the physician should be the judge; and the proposal that certain penicillin preparations be made available for self-medication, which was not favored.

The section purposes all possible maintenance of liaisons with all agencies of the Federal government and other national organizations in the field of medicine.

A dramatic, informative review of the

development of atomic fission over the half-century since the discovery of radium was given by Robert J. Kryter, of the Esterline-Angus Company, equipment engineers, Indianapolis. The speaker covered the cracking of atoms in 1919, the smashing of atoms twenty years later, following the discovery of the neutron and the invention of the cyclotron, up to the first destructive use of the new force at Hiroshima, which he characterized as a "symbol of man's scientific mastery and his spiritual blindness." The use of the atomic bomb in Japan was defended by Mr. Kryter, mainly on the grounds that it ended the war and saved millions of lives.

Pointing out with astronomical figures the vast force of energy potential in atomic fission—uranium having a potential of 15,000,000,000,000 foot-tons per pound—Mr. Kryter painted a solemn picture of the possibilities, even probabilities, of man's possession of such power. He described the three plants which are operating in the areas of atomic fission in the United States. He told how the scientists finally were able to separate the 0.7 percent of uranium 235, the explosive isomer, by way of mathematical determinations. He told of the creation of plutonium and the invention of the atomic pile. With it all he pictured the hazardousness of all the operations and while expressing the belief that ocean liners might soon be powered by way of atomic fission, he did not expect that energy to get the general utilization popularly attributed to it.

The technical values of atomic power were evaluated by Mr. Kryter in relation to the social problems which it presents. He expressed a devout hope that mankind would be able to avoid its destructive application or misadventure, a matter which could not be decided by scientists. He told of the peacetime usefulness of the radioactive materials which are byproducts of the smashing of atoms to produce enormous energy. He left the conclusion that, only through the full development of social responsibilities, could the human race escape total destruction by the power which it had discovered.

Much the same message, but more individually addressed, was given by Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn "Dodgers" with the title, "Q.E.D." Mr. Rickey laid out, in an impressive "pep talk" the essential qualifications for human success in sport and in other activities. By example and word he pictured the part played by each of the three essentials:—(1) Belief in the worthwhileness of the task to be done; (2) willingness to give to the utmost in its doing; and (3) equipment and mastery in the special technics required for achievement.

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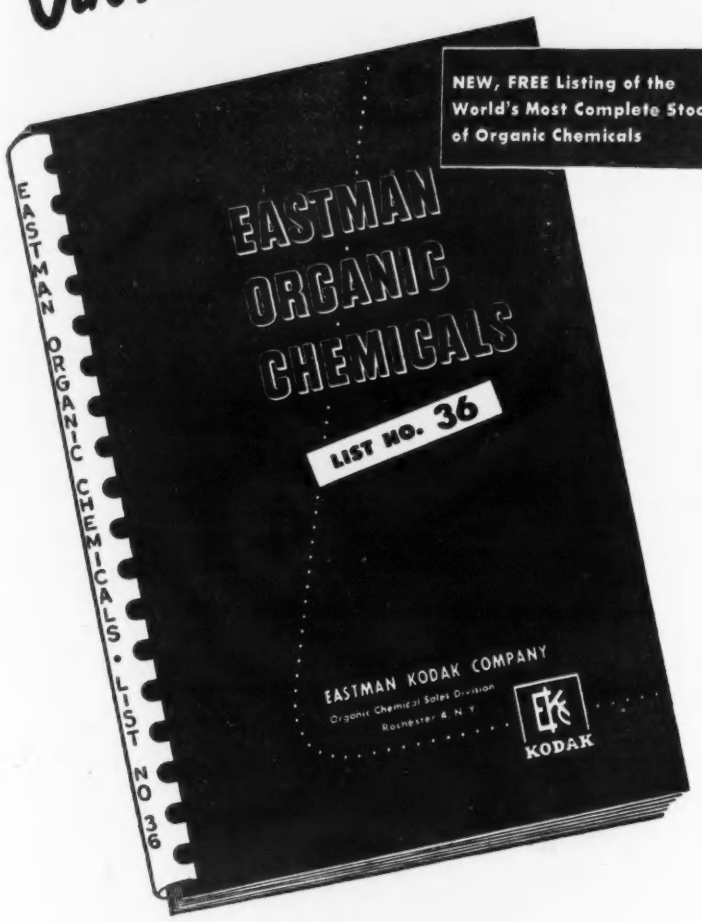
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CMRA Told Chemicals

—Continued from page 5

sulphate, have become the dominant procedures for producing light leathers. Oil or chamois tannage, formaldehyde tanning, syntans and combinations of these types, constitute the balance of commercial leather-making processes, he added.

Forecasters of future factors in the field of footwear fabrication foresee the use of everything from fancy formulations to formulated fantasy, according to Mr. Winheim. Obviously, he said, leather processing improved properties will continue to be an important structural material.

Mr. Winheim declared that in the category of processes which have not yet attained the stature of accepted practice are those utilizing aluminum salts, phosphates, quinons, melamine, iron, silice, sulphonyl chlorides, resorcinol, canaigre and dialdehyde-resin polymers. A D-W Modified mineral tannage may also encounter the transition from today's test tube to tomorrow's tannery, he added.

Dr. Edwin S. Flinn, manager of the tanning extract divsion of the Mead Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., and Kenneth E. Bell, vice-president of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass., in a paper on "Chemical Requirements of the Tanning Industry," pointed out that during the past five years there have been several significant changes in usage and mode of application of the chemicals and materials requisite for processing leather.

Dislocations in hide and skin supplies throughout the world, as well as unusual military requirements during the war years, have altered the previous patterns of use, according to the paper.

Development of New Materials

The authors stated that in the case of depilatories, more exacting chemical control has permitted the use of larger quantities of such materials as sodium sulfhydrate to accelerate the speed of unhairing and thereby increase production without causing injury to the skin or hide.

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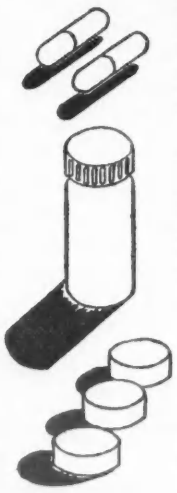

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on foreign supplies, there has been a stimulation in the development of lignosulphonates, a byproduct of the paper industry, and synthetic tanning materials made from condensed phenol resins, it was said.

The investigators declared that, in addition to American industrial research, progress in this latter field has been the knowledge of the German products made available as a result of technical intelligence team activities of the Quartermaster General.

During the war, it was said, curtailment of the supply of certain oils and fats for lubricating purposes had stimulated the development of synthetic hydrocarbon types of oils, as well as so-called "fat liquors" for acidic leathers.

Technological Advances

Presented as examples of the tremendous technological advances that have been been made in recent years were improvement in dyeing techniques, development of the many nitrated and chlorinated organic materials for mold and mildew preventatives and developments of the many synthetic resin types, such as acrylate and vinyl emulsions, for use in finishes.

Round table discussions took up the subjects "Types of Training for Market Research" and "Place of Market Research in the Chemical Organization." Speakers drew upon their own experiences to picture the present status of market research in particular organizations.

A synopsis of the discussions, presented by Edwin I. Oppel, corresponding secretary of CMRA, indicated that technical training is a requisite for market investigators and that, in many cases, economic training may be assimilated in the field of market research.

Utilizing Market Research

Harvey W. Huegy, professor of marketing at the University of Illinois, and president of the American Marketing Association, opened the second day's session by declaring that by limiting our thinking about marketing research to its use as a competitive tool or acquisitive weapon we limit our use of a very effective aid to the decision making which is essential to the proper functioning of an enterprise economy.

Managerial decisions based on past and present market facts and intelligent forecasts of future market conditions are an essential part of an economic system which permits freedom of choice, he said. Such marketing decisions, he stated allocate the factors of production to industries and firms making the goods needed and most wanted by society. He added that it is through markets that the products are distributed to all the people on the basis of their free choice.

Mr. Huegy declared that better private decisions are the best answer to the critics who feel the decision making of government is superior or more devoted to the well-being of all; and better use of marketing research is necessary to improve the quality of the private decision making.

Making Right Decisions

Such marketing decisions determine the employment of capital and labor, and decide on the development of products and of markets, according to Mr. Huegy. It is through and by such marketing decisions, he said, that the level of economic activity is determined. He added that right decisions or wrong decisions are significant to the maintenance of economic stability and a healthy national economy.

Mr. Huegy concluded by stating that the continuance of a stable economy operating at a high level of employment and production is the most important determinant of our business and individual well-being. In the long run, he said, attaining these results may determine whether or not we continue to be an enterprise economy.

Bay E. Estes, director of commercial research for the United States Steel Corporation (Delaware), outlined the steps taken by his company to insure the greatest returns from market research.

He said that among the factors contributing to efficient research are definition of objective, delineating objectives necessary to accomplish objective, familiarization of the staff with the meanings of the functions and the development of an organizational plan to carry out the necessary functions.

In summary, Mr. Estes listed several important objectives in conducting profitable market research. Among them are a knowledge of what is wanted, the elimination of overlapping departmental jurisdiction and the use of the research organization only in those areas in which they are equipped to operate most efficiently.

Plant Location Problems

The afternoon sessions heard two speakers discuss the subject of plant location problems. Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois State Geological Survey, explored the field of surveying the mineral raw material supply situation for the chemical market researcher.

Dr. Leighton clarified the picture of organized geological research on mineral deposits in this country, physical and chemical research on composition, properties and beneficiation of mineral substances. He named the books, directories and guides that will be the researcher's tools and listed the trade organizations and others from whom information can be obtained.

Dr. L. E. Stout, dean of the school of engineering at Washington University, St. Louis, spoke on the important factors to be considered in selecting plant locations. In the course of his address, Dr. Stout enumerated many of the advantages resulting from plant location in the St. Louis area.

The banquet speaker was Dr. W. S. Calcott, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., substituting for F. J. Curtis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, who was ill and unable to attend.

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Obituaries

Dr. George A. Hanford

Dr. George A. Hanford, president of the G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company, medicinals manufacturer, Syracuse, N. Y., died recently. He was seventy-three years old. Dr. Hanford founded the G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, in 1911, and became president of both firms in 1930.

John Irwin

John Irwin, president of several Canadian companies, died recently of a heart attack on a Toronto-bound train. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Irwin was head of Canadian Oil Companies, Hart Battery company. McArthur-Irwin Company, Crown Diamond Paint Company and Irwin Dyestuffs Corporation. He was the founder of the Frontenac Oil Company and became president of the McColl-Frontenac Company in 1928 when the two organizations were merged.

Louis A. Staff

Louis A. Staff, president of the Petroleum Solvents Corporation, New York, died April 6 in Dallas, Tex., where he was visiting one of the firm's branch offices. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Staff was elected to the presidency of the solvents company in 1933.

Holger Stougaard

Holger Stougaard, president of the A. R. Maas Chemical Company, South Gate, Calif., died March 27 in Huntington Memorial hospital, Pasadena. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Stougaard had been in California since 1913. He spent fourteen years associated with alkali plants before joining the Maas organization in 1927 and became president in 1946. He was closely associated with the company's growth in the production of phosphate products and photographic chemicals.

Edward H. Manahan, president and founder of Manahan Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 1 at his home in Mountain Lakes, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Jess W. Owen, former special industrial representative for Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint manufacturer, prior to his retirement in 1935, died recently in Louisville, Ky. He was eighty years old.

Representative Andrew L. Somers, former president of the Fred L. Lavanburg Company, pigments firm, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 6 in St. Albans Naval hospital, St. Albans, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Clough Completes 45th Year With Abbott Labs.

S. DeWitt Clough, chairman of the board of directors of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., completed his forty-fifth year with the company recently. He started working for Dr. Wallace C. Abbott, founder of the company, as a house organ editor and a part-time worker in the advertising department in 1904. He became advertising manager in 1910, secretary and director of advertising in 1920, vice president in 1930, president and general manager in 1933, and chairman of the board in 1946.

CCC Seeks Cuban Sugar

Representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute have begun preliminary discussions with respect to a possible initial purchase by CCC to meet the sugar requirements for civilian feeding in the occupied areas and in certain nations participating in the European Recovery Program. CCC officials explained that its total requirements are not yet known, but indicated current interest in as much as 400,000 tons.

Cleveland Drug Club to Meet

The Cleveland Drug and Chemical Club will meet at the Carter hotel, Cleveland, on April 15. Guest speaker at the meeting will be Merle Hostetler, manager of the research department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Steele Gets Pepsi-Cola Post

Alfred N. Steele, formerly vice-president in charge of sales for Coca-Cola, Inc., has been elected first vice-president and a director of the Pepsi-Cola Company.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Downward readjustment of spot prices on botanicals continued to dominate the market during the past week. In medicinal botanics, the readjustment had some of the color noted just a year ago and the lowering of quotations last week reflected the generally reported lack of normal Spring trade. In condimental items, business was slack and competition turned prices still further in buyers' favor. The only basically strong items seemed to be black and white peppers, ginger root, and celery seed. And even black pepper was lower on the spot late in the period. The price index dipped 0.7 point and reached 183.7, which compared with 228.6 a year ago when it slipped to 1.8.

Since January 1 and to April 11, the medicinal botanical market resembled strongly the market during the corresponding period last year. In both years, the price trend was predominately down. Last year, the index dropped 18.9 points during that time. This year, the fall in the index has been 15.2 points. A year ago, demand with few exceptions failed to expand. In 1949, it remains to be seen whether large consumers can still continue to live mainly on inventories.

Reports concerning the primary market this year suggest that prices to the workers in the mountain areas tend downward. Prices offered gatherers and diggers of aletris, beth, black cohosh, gelsemium, poke, and stone roots, and also for chickweed herb, shonny bush bark and root, slippery elm bark, wahoo root bark, and thin natural cherry are down. Higher prices have been set on beadwood bark and leaves, black haw tree bark, hellebore root, life root, mullein leaves and witch hazel bark and leaves. The rise in prices offered for green hellebore has been extremely acute and diggers have been urged to bring in the article liberally.

Of course, it is very early in the collection season and the present trend can be quickly reversed. It was a year ago during the period between mid and late summer that demand revealed shortages that forced numerous price advances. It can happen again.

Balsams

Copaiba — The market position was firmer in most quarters. At least, no tendency toward price shading could be discovered last week and quotations were well maintained by those who also said demand was none too active. Replacement costs showed no change.

Fir—Canadian balsam failed to decline further and the market appeared to be generally on the steady side in the absence of conditions apt to produce a more competitive approach by sellers. Oregon balsam was also steady and underwent a demand said to be about normal.

Barks

Black Haw — Spot quotations on both root and tree bark remained unchanged and demand was as light as ever. In the primary market, some sellers raised the price at which they offered to buy tree bark from the collectors.

Elm—Country operators reduced prices they offered for new collection slippery elm bark. On the spot, the market was about steady in view of the hope that some export business along larger lines may develop from European points in the not distant future.

Wahoo—Country operators in some instances seek to buy root bark at prices slightly lower than recently offered those who collect the item. Tree bark prices were retained unchanged. Dealers in this market reported little interest in either variety but they also held quotations to a relatively steady price basis.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 1

New York

Capsicums, 660 bags: wormy.
Cassia oil, 12 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 275 bags: moldy and filthy.
Ergot, 120 packages: excess moisture.
Euphorbia, 15 bales: filthy.
Honey, 5 cases: contains sucrose.
Karaya gum, 1,511 bags: filthy.
Licorice root, 91 bags: moldy.
Mace, 40 cases: insect infested.
Mineral water, 20 cases: claims.
Nutmegs, 610 bags: wormy and moldy.
Poppy seed, 550 bags: filthy.
Rosemary leaves, 130 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Boldo leaves, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, cooges, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, April ship't, 1c. per lb.
May shipment, 1c. per lb.
red, Hontakas, 5c. per lb.
Mombasa, 3c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Agaric, white, 25c. per lb.
Berberis root, 2c. per lb.
Black Indian hemp root, 3c. per lb.
Cohosh root, blue, 1c. per lb.
Coltsfoot leaves, 5c. per lb.
Culver's root, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus leaves, 1c. per lb.
Helonias root, 5c. per lb.
Kola nuts, 2c. per lb.
Manna flake, large, 15c. per lb.
small, 5c. per lb.
Pareira brava root, ground, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 4c. per lb.
Pinkroot, 5c. per lb.
Senna, Alex., 4c. per lb.
siftings, 3c. per lb.
T.V., No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Skullcap herb, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ¾c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Honan, rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Amboyna, 3c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
April arrival, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
183.7	184.4	192.1	228.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—The future of Bourbon beans was uncertain. When normal methods of trade in foreign parts are abandoned, difficulties that beset spot importers arise and they certainly beset the importing trade at present. Full facts of what the French have done seem known to buyers and probably account for the sharp drop in buying. These facts have been revealed in confidence and the off the record restriction prevents their statement here. But local opinion was that normality in Bourbon bean sales by French shippers must await the reestablishment of a free market by the French government.

Berries

Fish—For the first time in many months, an importation of this item appeared openly in the consular invoices filed in the local government office. It was a matter of 30 bags.

Raspberries — Most operators do not look for an increase in the production of dried berries in this market at least. The undersupply was expected to keep prices far above normal levels during the consuming season of 1949.

Flowers

Chamomile — Immediate demand was reported to be generally light and served mainly to cover prompt requirements of those needing Hungarian or Hungarian-type flowers. Some offerings of Roman flowers were made recently from Belgium but the prices did not attract many buyers to the point of purchase.

Clover—So far as the domestic suppliers of southern flowers were concerned, the price situation would not appear to stimulate gatherers to much activity. Possibly a natural situation in view of the ability of Europe to ship at lower cost.

Gums

Arabic—No over amount of activity was reported locally. Most of the larger consumers seemed to be well supplied and those of smaller requirements made up the bulk of local transactions last week. Prices remained comparatively low and were considered to be about as attractive as they were likely to get.

Karaya—Arriving gum continued to encounter a quality barrier that could not be

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hurdled. The latest detention was 1,511 bags which the Food and Drug Administration described as "filthy." Detentions have been almost the rule for some time past and released goods seemed to be decreasing in availability to an extent that may raise the market almost any time. The problem is to get India to ship only gum certain to pass.

Herbs and Leaves

Boldo — The replacement position was higher in some cables and local reports indicated a lessening of competition on spot. Quotations ended the week higher on the basis of 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Coltsfoot—Inactivity locally has weakened the spot market considerably and under competition it was reported possible to book business on the basis of a lower price at 35c. to 40c. per pound. The carryover would appear to justify some shading.

Eucalyptus—Business was strictly jobbing and such buyers were able to supply their immediate wants at the slightly lower price of 11c. to 14c. per pound, varying according to seller.

Lobelia—The early season position assumed by primary market collectors appeared to be that recent and present prices offered the gatherers are fair enough and should produce a collection sufficient to cope with domestic needs during the next consuming year. On the spot, a similarly steady position ruled.

Mullein — Some distributors in the primary market appear to carryover less than what might possibly called a safe supply of this article which, at the best, is a relatively small item. Those who gather the item will receive higher prices this year.

Senna — Alexandrian senna was easier and lower, both whole and half leaf being quoted at 22c. to 24c. per pound as to quantity and seller. Siftings were shaded to 19c. to 21c. No. 2 T. V., was available at 14c. to 19c. per pound and No. 3 was 11c. to 14c. as to seller and quantity. Pods were down to 12c. to 15c. These seemed to be local developments. Practically all products of India occupy a strong price position at this time.

Skullcap—Local sellers readjusted quotations downward last week, making Eastern herb 75c. to 80c. per pound and the Western, 30c. to 35c. Thus far, primary market collectors have not shifted prices they offer gatherers of the item.

Witch Hazel—Country prices to those who bring this material into the collection depots appear to be slightly higher on some buying lists. The spot market, inert as it was last week, showed no quotable change nor seemed likely so to do.

Miscellaneous

Agaric—The local readjustment of prices to a position more favorable for buying was the result of slow moving supplies having thrown the market into more competitive position. At the end of the past week the market was $1.50 to $1.75 per pound.

Ergot—Whereas not all sellers hold a normal stock of this article on the spot, confirmation of prompt delivery material at $1.35 per pound was obtained and, based on what was said to have been the shipment price some weeks back, the quotation would be in line with costs. In fact, it was not so long ago when a spot market around $1.18 to $1.20 was mentioned as possible—though the price was more or less promptly withdrawn.

Kola Nuts — After a rather extended period of price stability, the market on this marterial became more competitive last week and quotations were reduced to the basis of 8c. to 10c per pound. The call for prompt deliveries out of spot stocks was light.

Manna—Large flake was down to $1.25 to $1.35 per pound and the small flake was available at 95c. to $1.10, being also a price movement that favored buyers. It was a competitive shift of values.

Roots

Aletris—Country collectors offered diggers slightly lower prices for their early season production of this root. Spot quotations underwent no change, being based on higher costs than prevail at the origin today.

Berberis—Aquifolium was reduced to 28c. to 35c. per pound and prevailed thereat according to seller. At that, there seemed to be no undue spot stock of the article and 1949 production is uncertain.

Black Indian Hemp—With practically no demand current at present, the spot quotation was lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound. A year ago, a sudden pinch on supply resulted from inability of collectors to get a normal dig of the article.

Cohosh—Black cohosh prices to diggers were reported to be down slightly. No change on spot found the market at 24c. to 26c. per pound. Last Summer, small collection brought a sharp rise in collectors prices when demand forced the issue. Blue Cohosh root on spot was reduced to 17c. to 19c. per pound.

Culvers—The article has been mainly inactive for a considerable period and some spot quarters were disposed to accept orders at the lower price of 55c. to 65c. per pound, prevailing as to seller.

Gelsemium—Collection should make this root available at more favorable prices if the money now offered dealers prove sufficient stimulus to activity. The offering prices were down.

Hellebore—Something of importance has apparently developed in the domestic area supplying green helebore root. An exceptional advance was made in prices offered those who may dig the root this year; the rise was quite the most severe in a number of years. Spot quotations on the article were firm at 60c. to 65c. per pound, which was plenty high when compared with what has been posted for diggers. Imported black hellebore was 30c. to 32c. per pound and white hellebore was 35c. to 37c.

Pink—Local sellers have found no market for this article over a number of months and some of those with spot supplies reduced their quotations moderately to $1.90 to $2.10 per pound last week. Prices offered diggers remain unchanged since January 1.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican seed was lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound and the price of Syrian material was down to 16c to 16½c.

Caraway—Both Danish and Dutch were cheaper. The former was down to 17½c. to 18c. and the latter was 17¾c. to 18¼c.

Cardamom—All prices were strong and all varieties were hard to obtain. Cooges were advanced to $2.15 to $2.20 per pound.

Celery—Adverse things were said regarding crop prospects in India. Prices for spot Indian seed were up to 23½c. to 24c. and shipment quotations, duty paid New York were 24½c. to 25c. French seed followed the market up, ending the week at 25c. to 25½c.

Coriander—Argentine and Morocco seed were both lower at 5½c. to 6c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice—A moderate gain in activity was sufficient to bring a price rise to 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Cassia—Scraped Honan rolls were lower at 24c. to 25c. per pound. Yunnan scraped rolls, 16c. to 17c; broken, 15c. to 16c; unscraped, 15c to 16c; broken, 14½c. to 15c.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon spice was bought on spot at the lower price of 20½c. to 21c. per pound several times during the past week.

Ginger—New crop Jamaica ginger in moderate quantity was offered spot last week but the prices were higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for No. 3. African root remained at 26c. to 27c. and was very firm in domestic and foreign markets.

Mace—Amboyna material continued under downward price pressure and at the end of last week the market had become 75c. to 76c. per pound. Siauw No. 1 was also cheaper at 80c. to 81c.

Pepper—Black pepper for spot delivery was more frequently available and the price was down to 90c. to 92c. per pound. April deliveries were offered at 87c. to 88c. March shipment held at 86c. to 87c. April shipment, higher at 85c. to 86c.; May shipment up to 84c. to 85c. White pepper was hard to get spot and future arrivals, probably April, was higher at $1.17 to $1.20 per pound.

Demand for black pepper was less active and once it subsided prices turned toward easier position. Less existed for profit-taking and sellers again began to hunt for buyers—the reverse of the recent situation. March shipments from India were estimated from 900 to 1,300 tons. In white pepper, acute scarcity continued to keep the market rising. It was significant that at last mid-week, the only offerings of goods for April arrival originated in Holland. Black pepper arrivals totaled 9,149 bags.

McCormick Assigns Kirk

McCormick & Co., spice and extract house, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Lawrence M. Kirk regional sales director of its bulk and institutional division in New England. Prior to the war Mr. Kirk served as sales manager of Standard Brands, Inc., in South Africa and in a similar capacity for its institutional department in New England.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—90 bls, Siber Hegner Co, Pioneer Wave, Kobe
50 bls, Shriro Trading Corp, Pioneer Wave, Kobe
65 bls, Kyska, Nagoya

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE—1 cs, Chemopuro Mfg Co, Mormaestar, Montevideo

AMYRIS OIL—7 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Bresle, Port au Prince
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
7 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Doros, Port au Prince

ANILIN COLORS—1 dm, Arondy Export Corp, Explorer, Bombay
87 bidons, Ciba & Co, America, Havre
3 bbls, Freedman & Slater, America, Havre
28 bbls, Geigy & Co, American Attorney, Rotterdam

ANISE OIL—90 dms, Nordia Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
50 dms, George Uhe Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
10 dms, Otto Gerdau Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong

ANTIMONY ORE—2,157 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandise Corp, Laila Dan, Salaverry

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Manipur, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Manipur, Port Sudan
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Manipur, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,508 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Robin Trent, Beira
1,920 bgs, U S Asbestos Co, Robin Trent, Beira
1,500 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Robin Sherwood, Lourenco Marques

BEESWAX—36 bgs, Chase National Bank, Agwidale, Havana
30 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwidale, Havana
98 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Templar, Pointe Norie
96 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Fernland, Ponte Norie
14 bgs, Doros, Aux Cayes, Pointe Norie
16 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Doros, Port au Prince
17 bgs, Doros, Port au Prince
18 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Agwicomet, Puerto Plata
20 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo City
6 bgs, Schutte & Focke Co, Borinquen, Trujillo City
79 bgs, Koster Keunen, Inc, Robin Sherwood, Dar Es Salaam

BISMUTH CARBONATE—18 dms, J T Baker Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp

BONES—764 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, African Crescent, Durban

BRUCINE SULPHATE—5 cs, American Flyer, London

BUTTONLAC—67 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok

CADMIUM—40 cs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Trein Maersk, Kobe

CALCINED MAGNESITE—2,400 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Explorer, Madras

CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Trein Maersk, Keelung
POWDER—200 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Trein Maersk, Kobe
TABLETS—100 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Trein Maersk, Kobe

CANARYSEED—500 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exchester, Casablanca

CARAWAYSEED—300 bgs, Alwaki, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Mormaestar, Bahia
126 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Livarden, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Livarden, Parnahyba
312 bgs, F Hemjes Co, Herdis, Parnahyba
112 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Smith Nichols Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
213 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
11 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
313 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
224 bgs, Pellew Wilson Sons, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
53 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormacsea, Bahia
126 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Bunker Hill, Bahia
63 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Bunker Hill, Bahia

CASEIN—1,200 bgs, The Borden Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,260 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American British Chemical Supply Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT LIQUID—140 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Catrine, Mangalore
196 dms, Jacques Messir Co, Catrine, Mangalore

CASSIA—250 bls, W M Allison & Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
200 bls, A G Dunn Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
100 bls, B H Old Co, Trein Maersk, Honekong
100 bls, Sino Java Handle, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
300 bls, Sino Java Handel, Kyska, Hongkong
125 bls, Wah Young Co, Kyska, Hongkong

CASTORBEANS—7,366 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormaestar, Bahia
4,250 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormaestar, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Gdynia, Bahia
733 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
846 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Celestial, Santos
2,550 bgs, Sherwin Williams Corp, Celestial, Bahia
370 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Doros, Port au Prince
3,394 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacsea, Bahia
7,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bunker Hill, Recife
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bunker Hill, Bahia

CHAULMOOGRA OIL—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Catrine, Cochin

CHEMICAL—1 cs, Merck & Co, America, Havre

CHROME ORE—4,999 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Crescent, Lourenco Marques

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Steel Worker, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Trein Maersk, Shanghai

COCONUT OIL—4 dms, Hills Bros, Doros, Port au Prince

COD LIVERS—29 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Tudor Prince, Port aux Basques

CODLIVER OIL—8 dms, Max van Pels, Fort Amhurst, St Johns

COPAL GUM—320 bskts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Rondo, Tandjong Priok
81 bgs, W H Scheel Co, Rondo, Tandjong Priok

CORNMINT OIL—3 dms, W J Bush Co, Mormacsea, Santos

CREAM OF TARTAR—50 kgs, European Chemical Corp, Vulcania, Genoa

CUTTLEFISH BONES—300 cs, The Chartier Co, Extavia, Asfax
206 cs, S B Penick & Co, Extavia, Asfax
328 cs, American Cuttlefish Co, Extavia, Asfax

DAMMAR GUM—64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Worker, Singapore

DRUGS, CRUDE—8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai

EUCALYPTUS OIL—50 dms, Extavia, Malaga

FISHLIVER OIL—296 dms, Consumer Import Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
10 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama

FUEL OIL—65,100 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, W H Carruth, Curacao
73,139 bbls, Petroleum Heat & Power Co, Macoa, Curacao
109,596 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Herman F Whilton, Caripto

GLUESTOCK—48 rolls, John Gorvers, Santo Sofia, Barranquilla

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Explorer, Colombo
50 bgs, C Tecunos, American Producer, Havre
855 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Robin Sherwood, Mozambique

GYPSUM—10,501 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport

CRUDE—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, American Veteran, Liverpool

IODINE, CRUDE—125 cs, Felix Kramarsk Corp, Trein Maersk, Yokohama

IRISH MOSS—5,300 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Veteran, Dublin

KYANITE ORE—41 tons, Trident Traders, Inc, Explorer, Calcutta
1 ton, Goldvalue Chemical Corp, Robin Sherwood, Mombasa

LABDANUM GUM—5 cs, L A Champon Co, Exterias, Barcelona

LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor Co, Catrine, Cochin
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Catrine, Cochin
1 dm, W J Bush Co, Doros, Port au Prince
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Boheme, Cochin
18 dms, Nordia Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Boheme, Cochin
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Selma Victory, Das Es Salaam
1 dm, L A Champon Co, Selma Victory, Das Es Salaam
2 dms, Centflor Mfg Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
11 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor Co, City of Kimberly, Cochin
10 dms, Consumer Import Co, City of Kimberly, Cochin
6 dms, East Asiatic Co, City of Kimberly, Cochin
45 dms, Volkart Bros, City of Kimberly, Cochin

LIME OIL—4 cs, Florasynth Laboratories, Inc, Uruguay, Port Spain

LOCUST BEAN GUM—230 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exchester, Genoa
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Exchester, Genoa
800 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

MANGANESE DIOXIDE—830 bgs, Asbury Grapnite Mills, American Flyer, London

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Vulcania, Genoa

MEDICINAL HERBS—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exchester, Genoa
1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Trein Maersk, Keelung

SEED—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong

TAR—11 dms, Extavia, Malaga
1 dm, Dooge & Olcott, Inc, Extavia, Malaga
8 dms, S B Penick & Co, Extavia, Malaga

MENTHOL—25 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
50 cs, Arthur G Gailler Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Gdynia, Santos
278 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
5 cs, W J Bush Co, Mormacsea, Santos
39 cs, Volkart Bros, Bunker Hill, Santos

MERCURIC POTASSIUM—1 cs, City Chemical Co, American Flyer, London

MOLASSES—10,330 tons, North American Shipping & Trading Co, Dean H Manati

MYROBALANS—1,200 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Explorer, Bombay
1,333 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Explorer, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Cape Monican, Antwerp
937 bgs, Assoc Metal & Mineral Corp, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam

NITROGEN PAPER—10 cs, E Fougera Co, Mormacstar, Montevideo

NUTMEGS—176 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Rondo, Tandjong Priok

OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Tarrogana
50 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Tarrogana
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Extavia, Tarrogana

ORANGE OIL—5 cs, Knowles & Foster, Mormacsea, Santos

OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc, Mormacstar, Bahia
210 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Mormacstar, Bahia
112 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
115 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Gdynia, Bahia
16 bgs, The Acua Shipping Co, Gdynia, Bahia
188 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bunker Hill, Bahia
126 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Bunker Hill, Bahia
63 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Bunker Hill, Bahia

PALM OIL—734 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Templar, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Explorer, Bombay

PAPAIN—23 cs, Charles L Huisking & Co, Selma Victory, Mombasa
27 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Selma Victory, Mombasa
24 cs, National City Bank, Selma Victory, Mombasa

PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Catrine, Alleppey
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Catrine, Alleppey
160 bgs, R F Downing, Catrine, Alleppey
159 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Catrine, Alleppey
320 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Catrine, Cochin
320 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Catrine, Cochin
400 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Catrine, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Catrine, Cochin
80 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Catrine, Cochin
160 bgs, C Czarnikow Co, Boheme, Cochin
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Boheme, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Boheme, Cochin
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Boheme, Cochin
445 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Boheme, Alleppey
240 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Boheme, Alleppey
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Boheme, Alleppey
399 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Boheme, Alleppey
480 bgs, C Czarnikow Co, Boheme, Alleppey
204 bgs, Eggar, Forrester & Verner, Boheme, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Boheme, Alleppey
640 bgs, M Golodetz Co, City of Kimberly, Alleppey
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, City of Kimberly, Alleppey
800 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, City of Kimberly, Alleppey
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, City of Kimberly, Alleppey
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, City of Kimberly, Cochin
240 bgs, Polak Trading Co, City of Kimberly, Cochin
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, City of Kimberly, Cochin

WHITE—154 bgs, Rondo, Kohsichang

—*Continued on page 78*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Although declines comprised the majority of price movements in the essential oil and aromatic chemical market last week, the weight of price change raised the market index by 1.7 points to establish it at 105.1 in comparison with 139.9 a year ago when the index fell 5.3. Bourbon geranium and distilled oil of ginger were in tightened circumstance at higher price levels and in contrast with lower quotations on anise, bois de rose, eucalyptus, sweet fennel, lemon, niaouli, orange, Spanish sage, artificial sassafras oils and terpineol.

Reports concerning the state of trade in these entities indicated the conservative demands that featured the activity of buyers on behalf of perfumers and flavor manufacturers. What seemed to be a basic change in the relation of dealers to the soap and perfume industries was suggested by the statement that the trend of buying by soapers and perfumers was toward direct operations in the source markets. This fact was not at all new last week but its open expression was a trifle unusual. The path of this shift of large consumers from dealers to import agents was laid after World War No. 1 when agents for the shippers bypassed spot dealers and made price proposals direct to the manufacturers. The path has been trod so well that dealers have to compete against agents when it comes to selling the big manufacturing perfumers and soapers.

The expected expansion of trade with beverage manufacturers was said to be developing, albeit slowly at the best. A complicating and delaying factor in sales expansion for flavoring account seemed to be the fact that numerous beverage and food processors are carrying over more flavoring oils than had been expected. Almost without exception, oils used as flavors were virtually weak; whoever thought to see domestic orange oil at its current price position? And it certainly has not been demand and supply that accounts for the present price on lemon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ginger oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, USP, 10c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-90%, 2c. per lb.
70-80%, 1c. per lb.
Fennel oil, sweet, 30c. per lb.
Lemon oil, domestic, 10c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Niaouli oil, 10c. per lb.
Orange oil, distilled, 10c. per lb.
expressed, Floridian, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 20c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 5c. per lb.
Terpineol, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
105.1	103.4	102.0	139.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Almond.—Import conditions suggested that the spot supply of natural oil of almond might be increased more or less steadily now that something akin to stability has come to the French franc. At the moment, the distribution of stocks was certainly not general and numerous former suppliers had yet to restock the item.

Anise.—The spot market eased off once again, being evidence of the elimination of those factors that, in the not distant past, brought some rise in quotations and a gain in market strength. Quotations at the end of last week ranged 75c. to $1 per pound.

Bergamot.—Considerable difference in sellers' price views was noted last week. In one direction, the market was made at $4 per pound, which was slightly lower than a week ago. In others, the quotations were $4.15, $4.25, and even $4.75 in the case of one dealer with limited distribution. For the most part, the leading suppliers of the Italian oil were standing pat for the present.

Bois de Rose.—The market on spot sagged slightly again last week and the minimum of quotations was $2.75 per pound which, however, was a price named only in one quarter. The range, prevailing according to seller, was to $4.25 and individual quotations were spread rather broadly between $2.90 and $3.50 per pound limits. Demand was moderate for the most part.

Cardamom.—The market held very strong. Furthermore, it was likely so to hold until such time as raw material shall decline substantially in price and become freely available in quantity lots—two conditions that do not prevail at this time. Quotations ranged $42 to $45 per pound and the tendency was upward. Demand from the meat packers was still found active in some quarters.

Cassia.—The article was barely mentioned last week. Quotations were apparently unchanged at $1.85 to $2.50 per pound but in same degree the position seemed to be nominal in the absence of immediate consumption interest in large quantities.

Cedarwood.—Those supplying this article seemed to have solidified quotations to a considerable degree. At least, a check on the market found the prices without change even though immediate demand was light enough to have brought any tendencies toward competition to the fore. Stocks seemed ample for current needs.

Clove.—Further developments were lacking in the spice market and, hence, no added fuel was laid on the fire that recently forced all prices higher on clove oil made from either Madagascar or Zanzibar buds. Demand was all that it had been—which was increasingly better than fair under the recently rising market.

Coriander.—Some reported a gain in the jobbing needs of some manufacturing consumers, contributing some strength to the market in a few directions but not extending such contributions generally. In fact, one quarter now quoting $31 was inclined not to turn quantity business away if $30 would bring it. The local range in quotations, as to seller, was to $35.

Dillweed—Dealers here were "dickering" with some of the north Pacific states growers for a contract against the potential production at the end of the growing season. Production in the northwest area will meet new competition this year, the same originating in Texas where an Oregonian grower planted 300 acres in December and January and aims at an ultimate 500 acres under production next September. The first production in southern Texas is expected to be available in April. It was said that the failure of some Pacific growers to observe contract requirements had resulted from a partial crop failure caused by a fungus blight.

Eucalyptus—The inactivity of the spot market that was well stocked with goods led to a further shading of quotations. The market on 80-90 percent oil was minimum at 75c. per pound while that on 70-80 was 65c.

Fennel—A substantial reduction in quotations made the market minimum at $2.75 per pound in one important direction. The range, according to seller, was to $4.55, but no sales at that figure have been reported and most sellers said the market would not stand more than $3 to cover small lots.

Geranium—Most quarters were totally unable to offer any Algerian oil and the market in most of its aspects seemed to be nominal. Bourbon oil was also in tight position and appeared to range $10.50 to $11.75, according to seller and nothing was offered firm at any price toward the close of the trading period. A change in the strong market must await lower replacement costs at origins.

Ginger—The market was strong, based on the present high level of prices on raw material and the absence of normal quantities at the several origins. Quotations ranged $10.50 to $11.50 per pound and not much was available at either end of the range. The oleoresin was also higher at $4.50. No change in the present strong aspect of the market can develop earlier than a return of normality to prices on ginger root wherever sold.

Laurel—The range widened until the market stood on the basis of $9.75 to $12.50 per pound late in the past week. In fact, it did not appear that the lower of the two prices would be backed by any substantial quantities of merchandise in most quarters. Demand was irregular most of the time during the period.

Lemon—Competition was still an item in the market for domestic oil. Although the price of major production was $3 per pound, competition had goods available as low as $2.75 to $2.85 and did not seem to avoid business proposed to them. Italian oil was down to $3 per pound and it appeared that the article might be profitable sold out of new crop delivery if the spot price were to reflect recent declines in shipment quotations. In fact, a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

dealer in modest quantities of the oil might entertain $2.85.

Niaouli—Several lots have reached this country in the past few weeks and the betterment of stocks had led to some shading of spot quotations. The market at the end of the past week ranged $2.75 to $3.25 per pound as to seller.

Octotea Cymbarum — Although unchanged in price, the market was weak because of the absence of any more than jobbing interest in the item — and not much business of that sort was done last week. Competing oil was much below this Brazilian product and unless Brazil can compete with Chinese camphor oil, it will be almost impossible for her to sell export quantities of ocotea cymbarum.

Orange—It seems not improbable that the world is producing too much orange oil today exactly as it did when African oil flooded this market and wrecked what had been a reasonably remunerative price structure on Italian, West Indian, and domestic oils. Today, Brazilian, African, Palestine, Italian, Floridian, Californian and West Indian compete for a business that has not expanded consumption to compensate for the availability of oil from world sources. Fortunately, Italian oil is not a particular problem at this time in this market but the Brazilian and African oils are. With domestic oils available at 60c. to 70c. per pound, selling Italian oil at $3.25 to $3.75, or West Indian around $3.75 poses a neat problem in salesmanship.

Patchouli—The generally inactive market was unrelieved. Major consumers were well stocked with goods and that tended to confine transactions within jobbing limits. Prices were steady.

Peppermint—Not all dealers openly reflect in their price schedules the quotations they "hear" competition to be making. However, oftentimes dealers did say that they were disposed to meet any "legitimate" competition, especially in view of the first prices recently proposed on potential 1949 production by suppliers at the domestic origins. The differentials between prices on natural and redistilled oil were of interest. Out of five dealers, no two maintained the same differential. The differentials were 50c., 40c., 25c., and 20c. per pound, respectively. Under normal conditions, redistilled oil would sell between 25c. and 30c. over natural.

Sage—Clary and Dalmation sage oils lacked change, holding steady under not more than moderate demand. Spanish oil was lower at $1.40 to $3.50 per pound and it was possible to find a quotation as low as $1.10, though confirmation in comparative quarters could not be obtained. Demand was jobbing.

Sassafras—Artificial oil was lower at 40c. to 55c. per pound, depending on seller, quantity, and packing. This merely continued the well defined downward movement noted over a substantial period.

Spearmint—Temporarily at least, prices assumed a steadier position and they prevailed at $4.25 to $4.75 per pound as to dealer. The outlook for a crop of excellent size was believed to be fairly encouraging despite the fact that during the past twelve months prices had undergone a severe liquidation; a year ago, the spot market was between $7.50 and $10 per pound. All indications, however, were that the major consumers of this oil would buy at prices the most favorable for a number of years past.

Sweet Birch—Not much demand was current but the market as a rule maintained a firm undertone despite the fact that the season for new production was approaching and that a major output by the domestic stills might bring a weakening of what had been firm to steady prices throughout the past consuming year.

Vetiver—Some spot offering of Javanese oil was noted and the price named was $10.50 per pound. Haitian oil made inroads during the period in which nothing was forthcoming from Java and those with Javanese oil in hand at this time expect some time to relapse before they can recover what had been a lost market. The price might possibly have to be made competitive with Haitian oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ambergris—Lacking much activity because of slow business in industries utilizing this fixative. Prices remained steady.

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Producers quoted the article steadily at 2.10 per pound. The market was generally quite steady.

Anethol—Raw material turned easier and then became slightly lower last week without the basic position of the derived product being affected so far as its price was concerned. Demand remained routine but was level with volume during recent periods.

Eugenol—The price remained entirely firm and if the raw material situation

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serves as a criterion, firmness was likely to be maintained for an indefinite period of time. Demand was fully even with the call commonly reported for some time by suppliers.

Terpineol—The market was slightly lower in price, standing at 35c. to 60c. per pound in prominent quarters.

Vanillin—Vanilla beans have been becoming cheaper and cheaper under conditions that, at the main origin have brought price depression for the present and uncertainty as to the future. The development has not been adversely reflected on vanillin prices. In fact, were it not for competition, the price on vanillin from eugenol probably would have risen long before this.

M.M.&R. Shifts Day To Western Territory

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils, New York, has appointed Henry L. Day sales representative in the territory of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Mr. Day, who was formerly assigned to the company's New York office, served as plant manager for the Pan-American Shell Corporation in Mobile, Ala., before joining M. M. & R.

Ritter to Establish Two Canadian Offices

F. Ritter & Co., manufacturer of essential aromatics, Los Angeles, is planning the opening of new offices in Toronto and Montreal, Canada. Dr. Alexander Katz was recently elected president of F. Ritter & Co., Ltd., of Canada; Arthur Irish was named vice-president; Leonard A. Katz, secretary, and Harold Irish, treasurer.

Perfumers Society to Meet

The American Society of Perfumers will be addressed by Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and chief chemist of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., at its meeting at the Advertising Club, New York, on April 20. Dr. Guenther will discuss production of essential oils in Australia and the Far East.

Forster Gets Agency

The Rene Forster Company, aromatic chemicals and essential oils, New York, has been appointed sole North American sales representative for the promotion of the perfume compounds and specialties of the Edwin Seebach Company.

Joins George Uhe Co.

Henry Interdonati has been appointed head of the chemical department of the George Uhe Company, broker and selling agent, New York. Mr. Interdonati recently resigned as manager of the chemical department of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, and was formerly associated with the export department of Charles Huisking & Co. for fourteen years.

Chicago Perfumers Meet

Armin Friedman, sales executive of the American Weekly, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association. Mr. Friedman discussed the relationship between manufacturers and consumers, and suggested ways of improving this relationship.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices of metallic lead and zinc, which have been melting down to pre-war size during the past month, were slashed again last week. As a result, derived coatings materials were quotationally lower, and the index dropped another 4.8 points. Today's figure of 218.9 is 16.3 points below that of five weeks ago when price softening in metals set in.

Two separate reductions in lead, aggregating 2 cents per pound at week's end, produced a bustle of downward revision in pigments. The upshot of the paper work was that lead sulphates, dry red lead, red lead in oil, litharge and mineral orange were down 2 cents each by press time. Basic carbonate white lead was cut 1½ cents, while white lead in oil received a decrease of 1¾ cents per pound. Lead silicate was lowered in amounts ranging 1 9/10 cents to 2 cents, and basic silicate white lead was dropped one cent to 2 cents.

Meanwhile, metallic zinc sank one cent, and pigment makers followed immediately with a cut of one-half cent on all grades of lead-free zinc oxide and a similar reduction on the 5-percent leaded material. As for the 35-percent and 50-percent leaded grades, which were related to the week's 2-cent falling off in pig lead as well, decreases of one cent and 1¼ cents per pound, respectively, were effected. Zinc dust was down 2½ cents, matching the overall decrease in that metal.

Chrome colors, molybdate orange and American vermilion, which ordinarily move with the price of pig lead, were unchanged. There was no official word from producers that any action was pending, but the trade believed that cuts were inevitable, particularly in view of metal declines and the current lack of buying interest. Zinc yellow, lithopone and zinc sulphide, which are normally tied to the price of metallic zinc, were similarly steady.

Meanwhile, there was better demand for shellac here, as the Calcutta market continued quiet. Di-isooctyl phthalate listings flattened out at lower levels, as producers fell into line with recent reductions. Asbestos buyers were reported to be turning to domestic mines, while the Canadian walkout moved into its third month without a sign of settlement.

Imported and domestic casein were down again, sinking one-quarter cent and three-quarter cent, respectively. With the exception of aluminium grades, which were lowered 4 cents to 5 cents, stearates were cut 2 cents across-the-board.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Aluminum stearate, 4c. to 5c. per lb.
Barium stearate, 2c. per lb.
Calcium stearate, 2c. per lb.
Casein, dom., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., ¾c. per lb.
Iron stearate, 2c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 2c. per lb.
97%, 2c. per lb.
98%, 2c. per lb.
Silicate, 1 9/10c. to 2c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
basic silicate, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Litharge, 2c. per lb.
Magnesium stearate, 2c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, N, 3c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 3c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 9c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1¼c. per gal.
Zinc dust, 2½c. per lb.
Oxide, dom., acicular, ½c. per lb.
American process, lead-free, ½c. per lb.
5% leaded, ½c. per lb.
35% leaded, 1c. per lb.
50% leaded, 1¼c. per lb.
French process, lead-free, ½c. per lb.
green seal, ½c. per lb.
red seal, ½c. per lb.
white seal, ½c. per lb.
USP, ½c. per lb.
Stearate, tech., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
218.9	223.7	230.8	190.7

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Ultramarine — Buying continued sluggish during the past week, as prices held firm. Importations totaled 250 casks of ultramarine blue from Hull.

Chrome Colors—Although pig lead sank another 2c. per pound during the week, pigment makers continued to stand by their schedules. Last week there was no official word that any action on chromes was pending. However, in view of the steady declines in the metal, which have aggregated 6½c. per pound since March 8, the trade believed that new price cuts in pigments would be announced soon. Meanwhile, buyers were reported to be calling a halt to purchases, although orders normally hit their peak during the Spring season. The general attitude appeared to be:—Let's see where prices go before making commitments. As of press time, quotations on chrome colors were as follows:—CP greens, 37¼c. to 42¼c.; reduced greens, 13c. to 29¼c.; CP orange, 33c., and CP yellow, 33c. per pound.

Iron Oxide—There was no great rush of buying in this section either last week, although prices held firm. Stocks were good, particularly for synthetic oxides. Imports were reported at 2,365 bags and 20 barrels of iron oxide from Malaga.

Lead Pigments—Schedules of derived paint materials chased after the metal last week, as pig lead weakened again. When all the paper work was over, metallic lead had declined 2c. per pound, or to levels 6½c. below those prevailing prior to March 8 when weakening first set in, and pigments had been lowered 1c. to 2c. Off 2c. per pound were lead sulphates, dry red lead, red lead in oil, litharge and mineral orange. Lead silicate was downed 1 9/10c. to 2c., while basic silicate white lead was reduced in amounts ranging from 1c. to 2c. per pound. Basic carbonate white lead was cut 1½c., and white lead in oil received a slash of 1¾c. per pound.

At week's end, the major question overhanging the market was how far down prices would go. Buyers, apparently, expected further declines in the metal and derivative pigments, since calls were reported to have slowed down to a walk.

Following are current market quotations:—Blue lead, 15¾c. to 16¾c.; red lead, 95 percent, 17¾c. to 18¾c.; red lead, 97 percent, 18c. to 19c.; red lead, 98 percent, 18¼c. to 19¼c.; lead silicate, 17 1/10c. to 17¾c.; basic carbonate white lead, 17c. to 18c.; basic silicate white lead, 16c. to 20¼c.; basic sulphate white lead, 15¾c. to 16¾c.; white lead in oil, 28¼c.; red lead in oil, 27c.; litharge, 16¾c. to 17¾c., and mineral orange, 21 1/10c. per pound.

Mercuric Oxides—Quicksilver fell off $1 per flask last to a market range of $86 to $88. Mercury salts, however, were firm. Buying was slow.

Orange, Molybdate—Quoted at 44½c. per pound, this material was steady in the face of an additional 2c. drop in metallic lead. Pigment producers gave no indication when and if they would take action. However, observers viewed changes likely soon because of the severe weakening in the metal.

Red, Vermilion — Schedules on the American grade held firm at 33c., despite another 2c. decline in pig lead. Pigment producers did not indicate whether reductions were in the making, but observers viewed such action likely within the immediate future.

Yellow, Zinc — Although metallic zinc was 1c. lower during the week, quotations on this pigment material held steady at 24½c. per pound. Demand, meanwhile, was quiet, possibly in expectation of imminent reductions. Stocks were excellent.

Zinc Dust—Prices came into line with the metal last week, as all producers announced 2½c. decreases. The new lower prices take into account not only the previous 1½c. lowering in the metal but also the week's additional 1c. drop. As a result, the material is quoted at 17¾c. to 18¾c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Prices in this section moved down with declines in zinc and lead metals last week. All lead-free grades and 5 percent leaded zinc oxide, influenced solely by the 1c. reduction in metallic zinc, were downed ½c. per pound. In the case of 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades, which followed not only the 1c. drop in zinc but also the 2c. lowering in pig lead, price cuts of 1c. and 1¼c. per pound, respectively, were effected. All grades of zinc sulphide were unchanged, as were lithopones.

Following are current zinc oxide quotations:—Domestic, acicular, 14c. to 14½c.; American process, lead-free, 14¼c. to 14½c.; 5 percent leaded, 14¼c. to 14½c.; 35 percent leaded, 14¾c. to 15c.; 50 percent leaded, 15c. to 15¼c.; French process, lead-free, 16½c. to 16¾c.; green seal, 16c. to 16¼c.; red seal, 15½c. to 15¾c.; white

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Supplies continued in abundance last week. Demand was still sluggish. Prices were unchanged. Imported were 4,500 bags of whiting from Antwerp.

Mica — The supply position continued ample. Demand remained on a par with previous levels. There were no price changes during the week. Importations were reported at 450 bags, 6,107 cases and 5 blocks of mica from Rio de Janeiro, Mombasa, Beira, Madras, Calcutta, Durban and London.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Prices were steady last week following recent lowerings. Meanwhile, demand showed no material improvement during the week. Stocks continued excellent.

Film Scrap—Buying was reported to have picked up considerably last week. Stocks were said to be ample for all trade needs. Prices remained firm at 12c. for the colored and 13c. per pound for the water-white.

Silicone Resins — Prices were without variance during the week. The supply position was reported adequate. Calls were steady, especially from the electrical trade.

Natural Resins

Buying continued listless in the New York market last week. Prices were maintained. Stocks were ample for all grades but No. 1 dammar. Importations during the week totaled 320 baskets and 81 bags of copal gum from Tandjong Priok and 64 bags of dammar from Singapore.

Shellac—Calcutta was quiet, unchanged, and a trifle easier for such grades as seedlac and TN. New York quotations were steady in the wake of 1c. declines in bleached grades effected during the previous week. Demand here was said to have improved materially. Though somewhat spotty, orders were reported to be of reasonably good volume. With the exception of the better orange lacs, which remain short, stocks in this country are regarded ample. Following are current market quotations:—Bleached, bonedry, 66½c. to 69c.; bleached, refined, 76½c. to 79c.; lemon No. 1, 71c. to 72c.; lemon No. 2, 69c. to 70c.; superfine, 65c to 66c., and TN, 62c. to 63c. per pound. Imports were registered at 67 bags of buttonlac, 8,747 bags of seedlac and 2,996 bags of shellac from Calcutta Kohsichang and Bangkok.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Call for this plasticizer continued slow last week. Stocks were plentiful. Prices were firm at 30½c. to 33c. per pound.

Diethyl Phthalate—A range in market prices continued to exist in this market last week. Carload quantities varied from 26c. to 27½c.; less-carlot amounts were at 27c. to 28c., while tankcars were quoted at 24½c. to 26c. per pound.

Di-isooctyl Phthalate—Prices on this lacquer material flattened out at lower levels, as producers fell into line with recent reductions of 1½c. to 2c. per pound. Business was reported quiet. Supplies were ample. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 43c.; less carlot, 43½c., and tanks, 41½c. per pound.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Listings were steady at 25c. to 27c. per pound. Demand remained off. Supplies were plentiful.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Buyers last week were reported to be turning to domestic mines for supplies, as the Canadian strike continued into its third month. Reports from the strikebound plants indicated that no settlement was yet in sight. Meanwhile, longs were practically non-existent, while shorts were increasingly difficult to locate. Arrivals during the week totaled 14,-

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Casein—Imported and domestic were down again last week, ¼c. and ¾c. per pound, respectively. The former was quoted at 20¾c. to 21c., while producers asked 21½c. to 22½c. per pound on the latter. There was absolutely no buying, neither in this country nor in the Argentine. The extent to which demand in Buenos Aires has fallen off was revealed during the week in a report on casein shipments out of that port during January and February. For the first two months of 1949, Argentina is said to have shipped a total of 2,268 tons of casein out of Buenos Aires. This compares with exports of approximately 5,520 tons shipped during January-February, 1948. Arrivals in this country last week totaled 3,100 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 bought 20,826,125 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 6,833,270 pounds of roller process. Offerings were 21,146,125 pounds and 6,922,270 pounds, respectively. Although CCC purchases were believed to have reduced commercial stocks considerably, supplies continued large.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported production of dry casein for February at 1,660,000 pounds, a rise of 79 percent over the 925,000 pounds produced a year earlier and 44 percent over the five-year average. Combined output for the first two months of 1949 aggregated 2,680,000 pounds. Stocks of casein held by manufacturers on February 28 were 2,300,000 pounds, up 48 percent from the 1,550,000 pounds of a year earlier, but down 43 percent from the 1943-1947 average, Holdings this year are the second lowest for the date on record.

Lead Driers—Further reductions were expected to materialize shortly, owing to additional declines of 2c. on pig lead during the week.

Stearates—Reductions of 2c. per pound were effected on all types but aluminum stearate last week. The excepted material was downed 5c. on carload quantities and 4c. per pound on less-carlot amounts. Following are current quotations:—Aluminum, dibasic, 30c. to 32c.; aluminum, monobasic, 30c. to 32c.; aluminum, tribasic, 30c. to 32c.; barium, 36c. to 38c.; calcium, 34c. to 36c.; iron, 36c. to 38c.; magnesium, 37c. to 39c., and zinc, technical, 36c. to 38c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended April 9 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.70	$5.70	$5.70	$5.70	$5.70	$6.60	$7.35
D	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
E	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
F	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
G	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
H	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
I	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
K	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
M	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.60	7.35
N	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.72	6.70	7.45
WG	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.80	7.55
WW	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	6.90	7.65
X	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	6.90	7.65
Sales	200	100			100		
Receipts	189	91	157	400	37		
Shipments				247			
Stocks	19,908	19,999	20,156	20,309	20,346		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.48	.59
Sales, bbls.	320	...	...	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	88	534	...	...	160		
Shipments, bbls.	355	228	434	486	624		
Stocks, bbls.	15,664	15,970	15,536	15,048	14,584		

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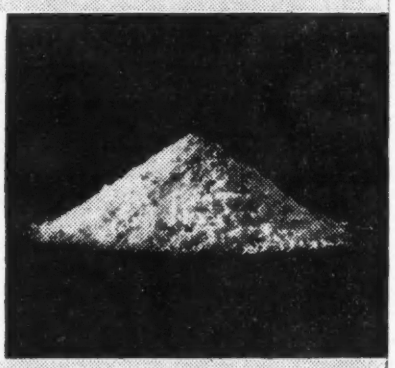
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Paint, Varnish Remover Specification Proposed

A proposed revision of Federal Specification TT-R-251-a for "remover, paint and varnish," has been circulated by the Federal Specifications Board. The preliminary draft is dated March 10, 1949.

The revision discards the war amendment-2, changes the format to agree with paragraph identifications of Federal specifications, lowers the maximum requirements for loss on evaporation, inserts an odor requirement, and makes certain other minor changes.

The technical committee on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials of the Federal Specifications Board is interested in specifying a type of organic solvent remover that does not, subsequent to its use, have to be wiped off with turpentine, mineral spirits, alcohol or other solvent. Such a remover which can be applied to the surface, the paint scraped off, and the surface immediately painted could be incorporated into such a specification as the present one, and E. F. Hickson, chairman of the committee, would like to receive quart samples of such commercial removers for testing.

Comments and constructive criticism of the proposed specification should be mailed to E. F. Hickson, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C., not later than April 30.

Witco Shipping Carbon Black in Polyethylene Bags

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has commenced shipment of carbon black in polyethylene bags, tied with a polyethylene cord. The advantage in the use of this type of bag, the company states, is that, in preparing the rubber mix, the bag and its contents can be thrown into the mixer, where, at a temperature of 200 degrees, the polyethylene disintegrates and completely disappears.

This method, it is noted, eliminates the problem of paper bag disposal, as well as the dusting problem which is encountered in emptying the carbon black into the mixer. Another advantages, according to the company, is that these bags are waterproof and any moisture which may come in contact with the bag does not affect the carbon black content.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Discuss Heat Exchanger

The application of the "Votator" heat exchanger in the paint and varnish industry was discussed by Allen M. Bond and Dr. Mack Sutton, of the Girdler Corporation, at the April 7 meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. The lecture was illustrated with slides showing the construction of the heat exchanger and flow diagrams of the recommended engineering designs for use in bodying oils, and in resin and varnish manufacturing operations.

Among the advantages claimed for the exchanger over the usual batch method of manufacture were better color, less manufacturing loss, greater uniformity, better viscosity control, lower manufacturing costs, improved polymer distribution, and less public nuisance through better fume control.

Gardner Issues Two Leaflets

The Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., has published leaflets describing its new adjustable weight per gallon cup and its vertical viscometer. The weight per gallon cup is designed to provide a rapid check on the weight of a gallon of paint or the specific gravity of a paint. Copies of the leaflets may be obtained from the laboratory.

Pitts. Plate Glass Appoints Randlett to New Paint Post

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed M. R. Randlett divisional director of its Milwaukee paint division, to succeed Frederick L. Theurer, who has retired. Mr. Randlett has been assistant director of the division since 1945.

He joined the company in 1922 as a member of the warehouse staff in Houston, Tex. He subsequently served as paint manager in Houston for two years, and in 1929 was transferred to the Newark office as assistant trade sales manager.

Sherwin-Williams Assigns Ferree to Los Angeles Post

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, has appointed John R. Ferree superintendent of production at its Los Angeles plant. Mr. Ferree joined the Sherwin-Williams organization at its Lowe Brothers plant, Dayton, sixteen years ago. He was subsequently transferred to the company's Buenos Aires plant as associate superintendent, and for the last three years has been superintendent of that plant.

Central Paint Appoints Barnett General Sales Head

The Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Lynn F. Barnett general sales manager and has named Lester Bernard industrial sales manager. Mr. Barnett, who was formerly sales manager of the export and industrial finishes divisions, was elected a vice-president of the company in 1946. Mr. Bernard was formerly regional industrial sales manager.

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Nat'l Lead Names McNair White Lead Sales Head

The National Lead Company, New York, has named J. G. C. McNair director of white lead sales, in addition to his duties of supervisor of sales of linseed oil. The company has also named W. L. Heater general sales manager of its baroid sales division; Edward J. Hagstette jr., manager

J.G.C. McNair

of the division's products procurement department, and Arthur Langton, manager of the advertising department of the division.

Mr. McNair joined the National Lead organization in 1910 as a salesman in the south, and three years later was transferred to the Atlantic branch office in New York. In 1917 he was named assistant to the white lead sales manager, became sales manager of the branch in 1926, assistant branch manager in 1928 and branch manager in 1939.

Mr. Heater, who retains his title as assistant to the general manager of the baroid sales division in addition to his new post, joined the division in 1934. He was manager of its Pacific Coast division until 1946, when he was appointed assistant to the general manager.

Mr. Hagstette, who will have charge of the purchase of raw and finished materials for resale, began his career with the division as field engineer in the Gulf Coast division. He was transferred to Los Angeles as assistant to Mr. Heater in 1947. Mr. Langton joined the division in 1935 as technical editor.

Ferro Enamel Appoints Zvanut Division Head

Dr. Frank J. Zvanut, formerly manager of process and quality control for Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, has been chosen to head the newly-formed clay division of that organization. His former position will be taken over by Earl Skillicorn, head of the firm's customer service laboratory. The clay division will handle the distribution of porcelain enamel, pottery and special purpose clays now being produced at Ferro's recently-built plant at Nashville, Tenn.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Discuss New Pigment

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Engineers Club on April 20. Guest speaker at the meeting will be Arnold J. Eickhoff, National Lead Company, who will present a paper entitled "Barium Potassium Chromate Pigment in Metal Protective Paints."

N.Y. Paint Group to Meet

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association's trade sales and sales training committees will sponsor a Spring meeting May 3 at the Statler hotel, New York, at which T. J. Maloney, partner in Newell-Emmett Company, advertising agency, and editor and publisher of *U. S. Camera* will be the principal speaker.

Edgar Brothers Co. Names Calif., Ariz. Distributor

The Edgar Brothers Company, pigments and clays producer, Metuchen, N. J., has appointed the Griffin Chemical Company distributor of aluminum silicate pigments in California and Arizona, effective April 1. The Griffin organization maintains offices at 1000 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, and 555 South Flower street, Los Angeles.

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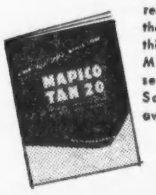

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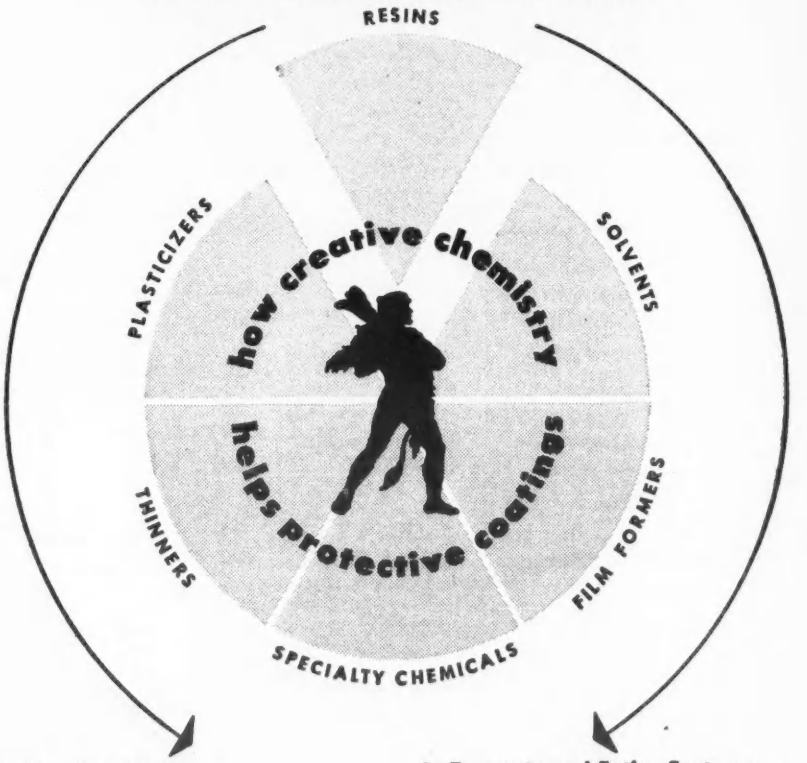

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NAME AND TYPE	FORMULA	GRADES AVAILABLE Purified %	Technical %
CHLOROSILANES—$RSiCl_3$			
Methyltrichlorosilane	CH_3SiCl_3	99	95
Ethyltrichlorosilane	$C_2H_5SiCl_3$	98	95
Dodecyltrichlorosilane	$C_{12}H_{25}SiCl_3$	95	90
Hexadecyltrichlorosilane	$C_{16}H_{33}SiCl_3$	95	90
Octadecyltrichlorosilane	$C_{18}H_{37}SiCl_3$	95	90
Phenyltrichlorosilane	$C_6H_5SiCl_3$	98	93
CHLOROSILANES—R_2SiCl_2			
Dimethyldichlorosilane	$(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$	99	97
Diethyldichlorosilane	$(C_2H_5)_2SiCl_2$	98	93
Diphenyldichlorosilane	$(C_6H_5)_2SiCl_2$	95	90
CHLOROSILANES—R_3SiCl			
Trimethylchlorosilane	$(CH_3)_3SiCl$	99	95
Triphenylchlorosilane	$(C_6H_5)_3SiCl$	95	90
ETHOXYSILANES			
Methyltriethoxysilane	$CH_3Si(OC_2H_5)_3$	99	95
Dimethyldiethoxysilane	$(CH_3)_2Si(OC_2H_5)_2$	99	95
Trimethylethoxysilane	$(CH_3)_3SiOC_2H_5$	99	97
Tetraethoxysilane	$(C_2H_5O)_4Si$	99	95
SILOXANES			
Hexachlorodisiloxane	$Cl_3SiOSiCl_3$	98	95
Hexamethyldisiloxane	$(CH_3)_3SiOSi(CH_3)_3$	99	97
SILANES			
Tetramethylsilane	$(CH_3)_4Si$	99	95
Tetracresoxysilane	$(C_7H_7O)_4Si$	98	a
SILANOLS			
Diphenylsilanediol	$(C_6H_5)_2Si(OH)_2$	99	97
Triphenylsilanol	$(C_6H_5)_3SiOH$	98	90

(a) 75% distillable as tetracresoxysilane; balance, cresyl polysilicates.

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Oils, Fats, Waxes 1948 Imports in U.K. Listed

Statistics on imports of oils, fats, waxes and glues into the United Kingdom during 1948, as compared with 1947, have been reported as follows:—

	1948	1947
Fish oils—		
Whale, unrefined...tons.	122,460	145,585
Other sorts, unrefined, including liver oil...tons.	26,777	21,968
Waxes—		
Paraffin .....cwt.	720,290	766,372
Beeswax .....cwt.	30,109	27,413
Carnauba and candelilla. cwt.	29,530	49,346
Vegetable waxes, other sorts .....cwt.	2,664	7,922
All other sorts (including montan wax)....cwt.	20,739	17,247
Animal fats—		
Tallow, technical...tons.	28,745	22,886
Premier jus and edible tallow .....cwt.	682,589	409,716
Lard .....cwt.	200,633	308,174
Soap—		
Of all descriptions...cwt.	3,005	8,423
Glue and gelatine—		
Gelatine and glue stock and hide cuttings and leather and skin waste for gelatine and glue making .....cwt.	72,246	121,901
Gelatine (technical) and glue and size.....cwt.	14,985	47,375
Casein—		
Plain and pigmented cwt.	175,026	257,854
Starch—		
Maize starch, not for use as food.....cwt.	483,454	877,968
Dextrine and like materials .....cwt.	241,791	177,734
All other kinds.....cwt.	59,000	59,379

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 12,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-106, April 18.

Barium nitrate, 8,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37) invitation 254, April 29.

Calcium chloride, 300,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Washington 25) invitation 746-O, April 27.

Carbon tetrachloride, 3,100 pounds, and 27,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 902, April 18.

Dextrin, 800,000 pounds, as required from July 1, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) samples before April 28, invitation schedule 5, June 1.

Drugs and Chemicals, including, glacial acetic acid, para-aminobenzoic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, antimony potassium tartrate, barium sulphate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, carbon tetrachloride, chloral hydrate, ferrous sulphate, ferrous sulphide, formaldehyde solution, hexavitam tablets, hydrochloric acid, lactose, and lead acetate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1159, April 18; benzene, and ipecac extract, invitation 1169, April 18.

Drugs in dosage form, including metrazol, oxophenarsine hydrochloride, pamaguine naphthoate, pituitary posterior, sodium chloride isotonic solution, sodium lactate, tetracaine ophthalmic ointment, tetrachlorethylene, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 494, April 18; dextrose, and dextrose and sodium chloride, invitation 1162, April 18.

Ether, absolute, 2,880 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-106, April 18.

Glue, ground gelatin, 8,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-669, April 14.

Hydrochloric acid, 241,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4450, part 1, April 27.

Isopropyl alcohol, 29,080, gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-106, April 18.

Lard, 124,194 kilos, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1175, April 18.

Linseed oil, raw, 1,900 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 887, April 15.

Manganese carbonate, 15,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 520, April 14.

Methyl salicylate, 3,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 494, April 18.

Nitric acid, 500 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 460, April 15; 29,340 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4450, part 2, April 27.

Paint, enamel, 400 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19) invitation 202, April 14; 4,500 gallons, Army Transport Corps (1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle 4) invitation 52, April 15; **various,** approx. 322 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Brookley Field, Ala.) invitation 83, April 20; 550 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 888, April 12; 1,960 gallons, invitation 887, April 15; 225 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19) invitation 202, April 14; 1,800 gallons, Army Transport Corps (1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle 4) invitation 52, April 15.

Phenol, 1,220 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 494, April 18.

Phosphoric acid, 90,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4450, part 3, April 27.

Photographic chemicals, sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 32,983 pounds, and sodium thiosulphate, 117,800 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-W-74235-R, April 11.

Pickling acid, inhibited, 13,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 508, April 26.

Rust preventive, 140,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 511, April 27; 120,000 pounds, invitation 512, April 27; soft film, grade I, 28,500 gallons, invitation 499, April 25; 27,500 gallons, invitation 498, April 25.

Sealing compound, storage battery, 18,000 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4451, part 5, April 27.

Shellac, orange, 3,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 887, April 15; 2,200 gallons, Army Transport Corps (1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle 4) invitation 52, April 15.

Shock absorber fluid, 1,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 517, April 27.

Skin protective cream, 1,776 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Olmsted Base, Middletown, Pa.) invitation 134, April 13; against acids and alkalies, 1,000 pounds; against adhering and staining compound, 2,350 pounds; against hydrocarbons, 2,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4451, part 4, April 27.

Soap, white floating, 118,750 pounds; brown laundry bar, 100,000 pounds; powder, 90,000 pounds; carbolic, 14,000 pounds; chip, 163,500 pounds; toilet, 600 gallons; soft, 24,000 pounds, Department of Purchase, City of New York, invitation J-208039, April 13; toilet, white floating, 2,500 six-ounce cakes, U. S. Penitentiary (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2667, April 15; hand, powdered, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4531, April 29; soft, medicinal, 1,000 pounds, Veterans Administration Hospital (Downey, Ill.) invitation 49-631, April 12.

Solvents, as required from July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1950, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation GS-9847-R, April 18.

Sorbitol, 1,200 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-673, April 12.

Steam cleaning compound, 38,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4451, part 2, April 27.

Sulphuric acid, 592,150 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4450, part 4, April 27.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 4,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 887, April 15.

Wax, self-polishing, 400 gallons, Army Transport Corps (1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle 4) invitation 52, April 15; water emulsion, 925 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 188, April 15.

Zinc oxide, 1,800 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 494, April 18.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Fairly active government demand for cottonseed and soybean oils stimulated the edible oil group and created a firmer tone. Fractional price advances for peanut and soybean oils were maintained, while cottonseed oil was lower. Price index declined to 127.8 against 146.3, a month ago and 222.4 a year ago. Owing to the scarcity of copra for prompt shipment, the coconut oil market stiffened and oil for spot shipment was boosted 1 cent per pound.

Active export demand for tallow and grease strengthened the market and sales of good volume were reported at premiums. This resulted in reduced offerings and small domestic buyers were compelled to purchase at premium levels. Large domestic users showed a fair inquiry and a moderate quantity was reported sold at unchanged prices.

Fatty acids were dropped rather sharply, declines ranging up to 2½ cents per pound. Stearic acid was cut 2½ cents. Red oil, coconut and tallow fatty acids were reduced 1½ cents and cottonseed fatty acid ¾ cents per pound.

Sharply reduced prices of candelilla wax for shipment from Mexico upset the local situation and stocks on the spot were lowered at least 4 cents per pound in some quarters. Shipments from Mexico were cut 10 cents per pound, for carlots, New York basis for arrival late in the month. Carnauba was steadier on the spot and prices were slightly higher for most grades.

Import controls under War Food Order 63 were lifted on the following oils by the Department of Agriculture, April 5:—Babassu nuts, kernels and oil; copra and coconut oil; palm nut kernels and palm-kernel oil and rapeseed oil.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were firm early in the week as a result of government purchases for export, but later the market sagged with crude oil, lard and hogs. Liquidation was quite heavy and prices declined fractionally for all options. Crude oil also became easier and lost earlier gains of ½c. per pound. Lard continued weak, cash lard dropped to 10½c. per pound, loose, Chicago. The futures market also reflected the lack of domestic consuming demand for refined oil.

Crude oil was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley, and at 10½c., Texas.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	549	13.87	13.04	13.37S
July	713	13.80	12.49	13.32—13.33S
September	25	12.85	12.40	12.70@12.80
October	12	12.99	12.11	12.30@12.45
December	5	12.75	11.90	12.00@12.09
January	..	....	....	12.00N
March	..	....	....	11.50@12.00

Total sales—1,004 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil inactive and nominal at 11c. per pound, and soybean oil at 10½c., tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal under improved domestic demand, with 41 percent held at $56. per ton, bulk, Memphis, and cottonseed cake at $50., Valley basis. Cottonseed hulls in poor demand and offered at $2.50 per ton, bulk mill points. Cottonseed quoted nominally at $40. per ton, gin points, with movement about over.

Linseed Oil

Some improvement was reported in the request for oil against former orders. New business continued light and was confined to small drum lots for immediate requirements. Raw oil was unchanged at 27.6c., tankcars, and at 28.80c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York basis. Resale oil was reported available at 27c. and less in tankcars on a firm bid.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was nil, only scattered small lot sales reported by crushers and much of the trade in resale oil being liquidated by manufacturers who are in a surplus position. Spot price for oil (95 percent of local production said to be going to the government) held at 27c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, with government taking supplies at 26.7c. per pound. Resale oil was reported moving as low as 25.5c. per pound in zone 1 but the volume of business was negligible. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts continued in very light volume though production was relatively high as CCC took the oil produced and crushers sold the meal.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	4,920,000	8,520,000
Since Sept. 1	168,878,000	223,134,000

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 4c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 1½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Red oil, 1½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2½c. per lb.
Tallow, fatty acid, 1½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
127.5	129.5	146.3	222.4

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Flaxseed—Trading in flaxseed futures will be resumed on the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Monday, April 11, it was announced by the board of directors. Trading was suspended May 17, 1945. Initial margin requirements will be 50 cents per bushel, with minimum maintenance margins of 30 cents.

Minneapolis.—Crushers tapered off flaxseed buying at the $6 support price starting in January and most of the local mills have taken little or nothing for the past 30-60 days. Arrive buying was limited to April 15 delivery as crushers wanted 15 days to rearrange their stocks, clean up the last odds and ends and prepare to make delivery to the government of all surplus flax. The contract agreement on flax terminates as of April 30 and crushers are on their own unable to buy seed under the $6 level, for the next 60 days, at which time the new support price of $3.99 becomes effective. The situation is without parallel in the industry and the natural reaction is to prepare well in advance for the various steps that will liquidate oil and flaxseed stocks in crusher and private hands and place the entire total with the CCC.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushel, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	256,500	122,200	32,300	47,600
Since Sept. 1	26,930,500	18,539,500	5,298,400	3,140,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—This market was firmer with copra and advanced about 1c. Crude oil was held at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast immediate shipment. All April was held at 13½c. and May 13c., same basis.

Copra—Increased inquiry and scarcity of offerings due to shortage of stocks stiffened this market. Bids were raised and accepted at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for April shipment. Philippine market was quoted at $172.50 per long ton, f.o.b.

Malayan copra exports in 1948 totaled 59,041 long tons, compared with 7,118 tons in 1947. The bulk of which went to Europe. Copra imports were 87,664 long tons in 1948 of which 93 percent came from Indonesia and 7 percent from British possessions. Imports in 1947 totaled 52,606 tons. Coconut oil exports in 1948 from Malaya were indicated at 48,276 long tons, against 43,165 tons in 1947.

Corn—Trading was reported slow. Market was unchanged and steady. Crude oil declined to 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, same basis.

Olive—Inquiry was limited to small drum lots for spot delivery. Prices were unchanged and nominal. Spanish oil ranged from $4.25 to $4.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot and Moroccan, $4 to $4.10, as to quantity.

Final estimate placed the 1948 -'49 production of edible olive oil in Greece at 51,463 short tons according to the American Embassy. This is 68 percent lower than the 1047-48 crop of 160,000 tons and 59 percent below the prewar 1934-38 average of 126,500 tons. There was an estimated carry-over of 57,000 tons for the large 1947-48 output and this quantity will help offest shortages in 1949. Production of sulphur olive oil is estimated from 6,900 to 7,700 tons, against the output of 13,200 tons in 1947-48.

Peanut—Crude oil was reported at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast, up ¼c. for the week. Refined oil was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Prices were firmer under moderate buying by the government and refiners. Crude oil was sold up to 11c. and later at 10½c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills for April shipment. May also was sold at 10½c. June shipment was quoted at 10⅜c. and July-September 10¼c. Refined edible

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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oil was advanced to 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	..	....	....	11.75B
July	..	....	....	11.35B
September	..	....	....	11.25B
October	..	....	....	10.35B
December	..	....	....	10.35B
March	..	....	....	10.35B

Total sales—None.

Tung—This market continued unsettled under increased selling pressure and limited demand. Prices declined ½c. per pound. Sales were reported at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, with offerings fairly liberal thereat. Drums ranged from 20½c. to 21c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Arrivals at New York totaled 100 tons last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—An improved tone prevailed in this market as a result of active export inquiry for grease and tallow. Export business was light at premiums. Domestic inquiry was slow and prices were unchanged and nominal.

Lard—Market continued unsettled and prices were easier. Offerings were liberal and cash lard loose declined to 10½c per pound, Chicago. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 95,508,330 pounds, March 31, against 114,430,678 pounds, March 1 and 60,229,050 pounds, March 31, last year. Department of Agriculture announced April 1, the schedule of hog support prices for the April-September, 1949 period based on 90 percent of the March 15 parity of $17.90 per 100 pounds. Support prices for the next six months will range from a weekly low range of $16.25 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis in May to a high of $18.50 in September. Price differentials for other markets provided in previous programs are being continued. The department announced late February that the 90 percent level of support would be continued through March 1950.

Tallow — Brisk demand for export strengthened the market. Export business was reported for fancy up to 6¼c. per pound, loose delivered and offerings were well held. Small buyers purchased at the higher level. Some business also was reported of moderate quantities for domestic use at the unchanged official price.

Exports of Argentina tallow and cattle fat in January 1949 totaled 5,423 short tons, against 4,582 tons during the same month last year. Total shipments for 1948 were indicated at 68,133 short tons, compared with 54,745 tons in 1947 and the 1935-39 average of 65,240 tons. The bulk of shipments were to United Kingdom during the past two years.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—A fair tonnage of 41 percent loose slab cake was sold at $47 per ton in the Valley, April shipment. Market was fairly steady. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, sacked, was quoted at $52 per ton Valley, $53 Alabama, $55 to $56 Georgia and $58 Carolina points, April shipment, with 36 percent $5 less. Demand during the past week has been fairly good with most mills in a comfortable position, not having any large surplus on hand.

Linseed Meal — Trading confined to moderate quantities for immediate needs at unchanged prices.

Minneapolis—Meal buyers worked on a hand-to-mouth basis, showing little interest in forward supplies and watching other feed markets carefully for weakness. Prices quoted from $56 per ton on 36 percent protein new process meal to $58.50 for old process 34 percent meal in carlots, bulk. Shipping instructions were fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	11,940,000	11,940,000
Since Sept. 1	131,880,000	116,450,000

Peanut Meal—Market holding about steady with 45 percent peanut meal trading at $60 per ton South Georgia points, April shipment. Government announced the release of peanuts last week to produce about 2,500 tons of meal. Most supplies of peanut meal are being absorbed by local trade about as soon as produced.

Soybean Meal—Meal 41 percent old process was offered at $66 per ton sacked Mississippi Valley last half April and May shipment. A small tonnage 41 percent old process traded at $65 April shipment, Alabama mills.

Fatty Acids

Coconut Fatty Acid — Quotations were reduced 1½c. per pound. Distilled was quoted at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, and 22¾c. to 23¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Double distilled was 2c. higher.

Cottonseed Fatty Acid—Market was easier and prices were off ½c. to ¾c. per pound as to seller. Tankcars were reduced to 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound and drums ranged from 9½c. to 10½c. as to quantity.

Red Oil—Lower cost of production resulted in a price decline of 1½c. per pound. Single was quoted at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, and at 12½c. to 13c., drums, according to quantity. Double distilled was 2c. higher.

Stearic Acid—All grades were cut 2½c. per pound. Single pressed was quoted at 14c. to 15c. per pound, depending upon quantity; double pressed, 14½c. to 15½c. and triple, 16¾c. to 17¾c. same basis.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Prices were lowered 1½c. per pound. Tankcars were named at 9c. per pound, and drums, 10¼c. to 11¼c., as to quantity.

Waxes

Candelilla—Lower cost of replacements weakened this market and stocks on the spot were cut about 4c. per pound in some quarters. Crude was quoted at 48c. to

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49c. per pound, and refined, 53c. to 55c., as to quantity on spot. Shipments from Mexico were reduced 10c. by the Union and offered at 45c. per pound carlots for arrival late in the month.

Carnauba — Consumers continued to limit demand for small lots for actual requirements. The local market was steadier and quotations slightly higher for most grades. Inquiry for shipment from Brazil was reported slow, though offers were maintained at floor levels. Chalky, No. 3, was quoted at 68c. to 69c. per pound, on the spot; North country, No. 2, 78c. to 80c.; North country, 76c. to 78c. and refined 78c. to 80c.; yellow, No. 1, $1.04 to $1.06 and No. 2, $1.02 to $1.04, according to quantity.

Montan—Demand was slow. Stocks on the spot were quoted at 29c. to 31c. per pound, according to quantity.

Margarin Tax Fight

—Continued from page 4

in the house was not unexpected. They assumed control over the measure almost from the beginning of the voting. By a record vote of 242-137, the group struck down the so-called dairy bloc "compromise" measure to lift all taxes but prohibit interstate shipment of yellow oleomargarin, and substituted their own bill giving complete freedom to the movement of the product whether or not colored.

One concession was given to the dairy bloc. An amendment was adopted by a voice vote that when oleomargarin is served in public eating places it must be in a triangular shape so that it can be readily distinguished by patrons from butter. One last effort by the dairy bloc to defeat the bill by having it recommitted to the committee on agriculture went down to defeat and the bill was passed 287-89.

The bill places the duty of policing the sales of oleomargarin on the Federal Food and Drug Administration which estimates that it would cost upwards of $6,000,000 to enforce the first year and $5,000,000 annually thereafter, and would require the addition of 950 inspectors to its present staff. That would provide for one inspection each year of every eating place. The present budget of FDA calls for $4,985,000 for all of its other enforcement activities so enactment of the bill in its present form may double the enforcement expenses of the agency.

Linseed, Flaxseed Holdings Disposal Debated by Govt.

Policies which might best be followed by the government in disposing of its huge holdings of linseed oil and flaxseed were canvassed at a meeting of linseed oil consumers, flaxseed crushers and representatives of the growers with officials of the fats and oils division of the Production and Marketing Administration on April 8.

Government inventories of linseed oil amount to approximately 200,000,000 pounds, and, in addition, the government has on hand some 18,000,000 bushels of flaxseed, equal to more than one-third of the 1948 crop. The holdings were acquired from the 1948 support program of $6 a bushel for flaxseed and 26.7 cents a pound for linseed oil at Minneapolis.

How these holdings might be disposed of with a minimum of injury to values of private inventories and without too great a loss to taxpayers is posing a major problem to the government, particularly since farmers have indicated their intentions of planting another large area to flaxseed this year—about 55 percent more than has been set as a goal for 1949—which the government has agreed to support at 3.99 cents a bushel.

No indication has been given as to when a decision on policy may be reached, but some announcement can be expected before June 30. The PMA stated several weeks ago that it had no intention of disposing of any of its present holdings at less than acquisition cost before that date, but gave no hint as to what might be done with the inventories after June 30.

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Jacketed or Unjacketed

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3—Sperry 30", 24" cast iron recessed Filter Presses, 30 chambers.
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2—Shriver 12" P&F Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
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12—Ross Engineering 2-truck Atmospheric steam heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft.
5—Abbe 6'x8', 5'x4', 4'x5' porcelain-lined Pebble Mills, motor driven.
1—Patterson 3'x4' Jacketed Ball Mill.
2—1SH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
2—Day Sifters, 20"x48", 40"x120".
2—Pfaudler 75, 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Jeffrey 30"x24" Type A Hammer Mill.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
1—Bullovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 19—42"x42" shelves.
3—Day 12"x32", 10"x10" 3-roll Mills, m.d.
8—Day 80 and 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 100-gal. stainless steel double arm Jacketed Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. jacketed vacuum Double Arm Mixer.
2—Baker Perkins Lab. Double Arm stainless steel Mixers, 2 gal. cap.
3—Sperry 42"x42" aluminum plate and frame Filter Presses, closed delivery, 3" cake.
1—Sperry 36"x36" wood plate and frame Filter Press, 28 chambers.
1—No. 7 Sweetland Filter, 27 leaves.
2—No. 2 Sweetland Filters, 12 leaves.
1—"Jay Bee" 2UX Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
2—Dureo 2"x1½" Duriron Pumps, 5 HP.
2—Sharples No. 16V S.S. Centrifuges.
11—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".
16—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.

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1—Syphon Filler, 8 spout, stainless.
2—Syphon Fillers, 8 spout, bronze.
2—Stokes #80-B hand op. tube fillers.
4—Semi-Auto. Powder Fillers, auger type.
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3—Kiefer Auto. Bottle Rinsers, 72 spout.
2—U.S. Auto. Bottle Rinsers, 60 spout.
1—Pneumatic Scale Auto. 6-wide Air Cleaner for Bottles.
3—Ermold Auto. 6-wide Labelers.
3—Auto. Duplex Labelers, Front & Back.
1—Auto. Rotary Duplex Labeler.
4—Auto. Wrap Around Labelers.
6—Semi Auto. Spot Labelers.
1—Standard Knapp Top & Bottom Case Gluer and Compr. Unit.
1—Packomatic Auto. Top Gluer.
4—Acme Elec. op. Case Stitchers.

PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

2—Mikro Pulverizers, #1SH, Bantam.
2—Day & Abbe Double Jar Mills.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Continuous Ball Mill, steel liner, 8' x 7', complete.
2—Anderson Duo Expellers.
3—Shriver 24" Cast Iron P&F Filter Presses, open dely.
1—Swenson Precoat Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8'x8', acid proof, lead & rubber.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, C.I. Body, bronze leaves, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #80 Portable Filter Station, complete with feeder, pump and motor, stainless steel, 82 sq. ft.
1—Aluminum Kettle with coils, Jacket and agitator, 1,000 gal.
1—Dopp 300 gal. cast iron jacketed and agitated Kettle.
30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal. to 500 gal., 40# and 100# pr.
40—Stainless Steel open top tanks; 30 gal. to 500 gal., some with side mixers.

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1—Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 33'.
1—Buffalo, Double Drum Atmos. Dryer, 32" x 72".

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1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with motor and accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers, and 1—No. 0000 Pulverizer.
1—Micro Pulverizer, 4TH, also 1—2TH.

KETTLES

3—7,500 gal. Steel Kettles, with copper coils, closed, agitated, 10' dia. x 12'6" deep, 15' overall height.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Kettle, Jacketed, open top, agitated, 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum Kettle, jacketed, closed, 5' dia. x 8'6" deep.
20—250 gal. Copper, Jacketed, Kettles, open top, with stands, 50" dia. x 42" deep.

TABLET MACHINES

6—Colton 3 DT sgl. punch Tablet Machines, ⅝", V-Belt geared to ½ H.P. motor.

FILTERS

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, 3" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8' x 12' Acid Proof Oliver Filter.
3—36" Sperry 60-plate Filter Presses, cast iron, recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins Mixers, size 17, jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—W & P Mixer, size 16, unjacketed, 150 gallon.
8—Baker Perkins Mixers, size 15, jacketed, 100 gal.
1—W & P Mixer, size 12, jacketed, 20 gal.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, motor driven.

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1—Ross 50 gal. Mammoth Change Can Mixer, pulley driven.

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20—Vert. and Horiz., riveted and welded, from 2,000 gals. to 12,000 gals.
6—Blue enamel lined, 30" x 36", 100 gal. each, bolted-on dished covers with 14" manhole, 3" bottom outlet, leg supports.
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1—Stainless Steel Closed Storage Tank, 10'6" x 20', 13,000 gals.
2—Vert. S.S. Storage Tanks, 1,000 & 2,000 gals.
28—New Hubbard 100 gal. Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles.
1—Glascote 1,000 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glascote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glascote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8'.
5—Stainless Steel 40" & 48" Sus. Centrifuges—Imp. & Perforate Baskets.
3—W. & P. Mixers, 2, 5 & 15 gals.
3—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Mach., S.S. Parts, 5 HP X.P. Motors.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 20 HP., 100-300 gals. Hr.
3—Eppenbach & Premier S.S. Lab Colloid Mills.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Lab. to 20 Shelf.
2—Oliver 8' x 12' Continuous Filters.

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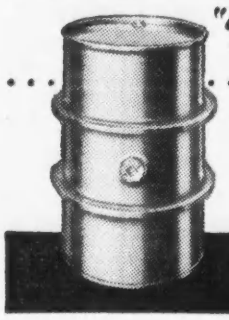
Freight Car Steel Plan Shifted From ODT to OIC

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer has announced that, effective April 15, the Office of Defense Transportation will be relieved of the responsibility of administering the voluntary plans providing steel products for the freight car and barge programs. Administration of the plans will be carried on by the Office of Industry Cooperation, Department of Commerce. ODT has been administering the plans under Public Law 395 as amended by delegation of authority from the secretary of commerce.



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1—1-gallon Lab. Size W & P Mixer, M.D.
1—NEW S/S 60-square feet Condenser.
2—Shriver 36" x 36" 4-eye closed delivery washing type Filter Presses.
6—Abbe 30" x 30" Pebble Mills, 2 jktd.
1—Abbe 75-gallon Ball Mill, jacket and complete with charge of balls.
1—Lancaster stainless steel 9 cu. ft. capacity muller type Mixer.
10—Powder Mixers from 100 to 1,500 lb.
1—Kent 4" x 8" 3-roll, M.D.
1—Pfaudler 500-gallon vacuum jacketed & agitated.
2—Devine 17-shelf vacuum dryers.
1—Sharples #16 Centrifuge, M.D.
1—Bullion Cube Wrapping Machine.
1—Arenco Tube Filler, Closer & Crimper.

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SPECIAL 1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" diam. x 42", silex lined—like new.

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1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
1—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter press.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.
1—24" C. I. closed delivery washing type four eye plate and frame Johnson filter press.

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1—Shriver 36" x 36" Plate & Frame Filter Press, rubber covered.
1—Tolhurst center slung rubber lined centrifuge, 30" basket.
1—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter #2.
2—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters #½.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

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2—Depp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Duplex Acid Resistant & Iron.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 5 & 0.7 gals.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24", 3'x24" & 3'x8"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x8' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 7 shelves.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48", 30"x33" & 24"x36".
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
1—Robinson Saw Tooth Crusher.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 7"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
1—Huber 25 ton Penn Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills, 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 2"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks.
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8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes.
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8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
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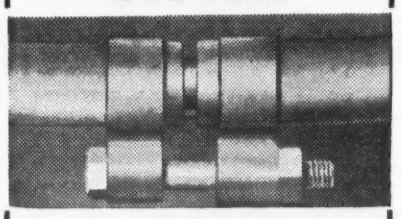

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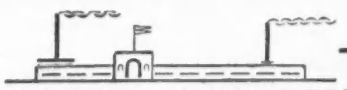

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Stokes filling machine with conveyor. In good condition. Sacrifice. OPD 501.

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MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 511.

Wanted: Pyridine 2 ; ethylene glycol; triethanolamine; soda ash briquettes, 2-ounce size; carboys, 13-gallon, ICC-1A. Octagon Process, Inc., 201 62nd street, Brooklyn 20, N. Y., GEdney 9-5454.

Permanent Antifreeze wanted in drums, 1-gallon and 1-quart cans; annual contract. Principals only. OPD 485.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m., May 11, 1949, for the following described lands situated in Madison County, State of Montana: SE¼ sec. 18, T. 9 S., R. 3 W., P.M. (160 acres). This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1.00 an acre to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount, as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440; 30 U. S. C. Sec. 211), as amended, subject to a minimum investment of $5,000 during the first three years of the lease; a minimum annual production of 10 tons per acre, commencing with the fourth lease year, and a royalty of 5 percent of the gross value of phosphate or phosphate rock and associated products recovered and sold or otherwise disposed of at the point of shipment to market, which royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, and a royalty of 10 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, for silica, limestone or other rock as may be utilized in the processing or refining of the phosphates, phosphate rock and associated minerals. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphates or phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or a majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices and other relevant matters. The lease, if issued, shall contain a provision prohibiting any prospecting or mining on the N½N½SE¼ sec. 18, within the Forest Service Canyon Campground area, except upon an advance written approval from the Forest Supervisor, Dillon, Montana. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with his bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check, or money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease required under 43 CFR 196.7(b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked, "Bid for phosphate lease. Not to be opened before 1 P.M., May 11, 1949." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first year of the lease, and furnish executed lease forms and a bond with approved corporate surety in the sum of $5,000 (43CFR 196,12). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of Section 1860, Title 18 U. S. Code, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Marion Clawson, Director.

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For Sale: Chemical equipment, know how and raw materials to manufacture estrogenic hormone, $10,000. Will accept $3,000 cash, balance on notes at 2½% interest, from responsible people. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., 500 Franklin St., BuNalo 2, N. Y.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Industrial finishes salesman: Well-established manufacturer of industrial finishes offers an excellent opportunity for a man with a following in the industry. Territory will include Philadelphia, South Jersey and Delaware. Comm. Write giving full personal particulars, experience, earnings and references. Write BOX OPD 1919, 221 W. 41st St., N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesmen—unusual opportunity—attractive offer. Well established manufacturer of aromatic chemicals, essential oils and perfume compounds has openings for salesmen with knowledge of the business and a following in the trade. Replies will be treated confidentially. Our staff knows about this ad. OPD 490.

POSITIONS WANTED

Available now—Can you use in any capacity, at reasonable living salary, experience of recent manager chemical and aniline dye plant? Office routine, purchasing, cost and inventory control and sales experience. OPD 496.

Experienced chemist and chemical engineer desires responsible position with company producing chemical products for finishing textiles. New products developed; plant production supervised. Address OPD 497.

Chemical sales: Chemical engineer will help manufacturer expand chemical product sales in New York area. Will also handle technical service, market development, advertising activities. Background in sales, service, market development petroleum chemicals and derivatives. OPD 506.

SERVICES OFFERED

Consultant — Office — service—factory facilities. Paint and raw materials field. Formulation and research. Well-known in the trade. 30 years' experience. OPD 504.

A Leading Chemical Merchant and Engineer contemplating trip to Israel and the Middle East is interested in several non-conflicting chemical and pharmaceutical lines as well as Chemical Machinery and Equipment. Box 502, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—*Continued from page 63*

PETITGRAIN OIL—25 cs. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. Mormaestar, Montevideo
12 cs. Tombarel Products Corp, Mormaestar, Buenos Aires
25 cs. P R Dreyer, Uruguay, Buenos Aires Alleppey
PINE OIL MONTANE—2 cs. Rohner Gehrig Co, Lindi, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—200 bgs. Alwaki, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,002 bls. S B Penick & Co, Selma Victory, Dar Es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,712 bgs. Imex Corp, Gdynia, Buenos Aires
3,685 bgs, International Products Corp, Bunker Hill, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—14 flasks, Metalsalts Corp, Extavia, Cadiz
100 flasks, W R Grace & Co, Pioneer Wave, Yokohama
RESINOIDS—5 cs, P Robertet, Inc, Sobieski, Cannes
RHUBARB ROOT—8 cs. R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
8 cs, The Meer Corp, Pioneer Wave, Hongkong
ROSEMARY OIL—49 dms, Dana, Inc, Exchester, Genoa
ROSEWOOD OIL—7 cs. Simab Co, Celestial, Rio de Janeiro
SABADILLA SEED—424 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Foldal, La Guaira
SEEDLAC—450 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Explorer, Calcutta
300 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Explorer, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Explorer, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Explorer, Calcutta
200 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
1,168 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
268 bgs, Schwab Bros, Rondo, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Rondo, Kohsichang
750 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Charles H Timm Co, Manipur, Calcutta
200 bgs, Brawshaw Praeger Co, Manipur, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, Manipur, Calcutta
400 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Manipur, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Manipur, Calcutta
250 bgs, Carleton & Moffat Co, Manipur, Calcutta
100 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Manipur, Calcutta
200 bgs, C N Dockstader, Manipur, Calcutta
500 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
750 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Steel Worker, Bangkok
SEEDLAC—127 bgs, Public National Bank, Steel Worker, Bangkok
127 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
730 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
127 bgs, Steel Worker, Bangkok
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, City of Kimberly, Calcutta
SHELLAC—750 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
334 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
150 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Manipur, Calcutta
100 bgs, The Meer Corp, Steel Worker, Bangkok
17 bgs, M Rothschild Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
291 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
544 bgs, Steel Worker, Bangkok
90 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—403 bls, S B Penick & Co, Imperial, San Antonio
SODIUM, METALLIC—1,063 dms, International Commodities Corp, Hoegh Trader, Antwerp
STEATITE—20 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Explorer, Madras
110 cs, M Kirchberger & Co, Exchester, Leghorn
TALC—750 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Exchester, Genoa
TANKAGE—1,049 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
508 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacsea, Santos
TARTARIC ACID—10 kgs, United Fruit Co, Exmouth, Palermo
TEAWASTE—55 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rondo, Tandjong Priok
141 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Catrine, Cochin
600 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Trein Maersk, Keelung
150 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield Co, Boheme, Cochin
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs. Santa Sofia, Barranquilla
150 cs, Cape Ann, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—33 cs. George Uhe Co, Mormaclark, Belam Para
TUCUM KERNELS—6,154 bgs, E F Drew Co, Livarden, Parnahyba
3,070 bgs, E F Drew Co, Herdis, Parnahyba
10,768 bgs, E F Drew Co, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
3,076 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Hendry & Co, Pioneer Wave, Shanghai
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 cs, J J Murphy Co, Marengo, Hull
150 cs, Standard Ultramarine Blue Co, Marengo, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, The Vitard Co, Bresle, Guadeloupe
50 cs, Minodo International Co, Bresle, Guadeloupe
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, W Diehl Co, Pioneer Wave, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,653 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Robin Sherwood, Durban
EXTRACT—1,427 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products Corp, Selma Victory, Mombasa
3,663 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Selma Victory, Mombasa
WHITING—2,300 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner Co, Alwaki, Antwerp
800 bgs, L A Salomon Co, Alwaki, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—530 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
638 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Rondo, Kohsichang
500 bgs, National City Bank, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
157 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Steel Worker, Bangkok
140 bgs, Steel Worker, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—107 dms, Nanaetex Products Corp, Marengo, Hull
90 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Marengo, Hull
6 dms, Nehls & O'Connor Co, Marengo, Hull
WAX—20 bgs, N I Malstrom Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
148 dms, J J Gavin Co, American Veteran, Manchester
200 dms, Schneider Bros, American Veteran, Manchester
56 dms, Lanaetex Products Co, American Veteran, Manchester
150 dms, N I Malmstrom Co, American Veteran, Manchester

Philadelphia

March 30 to April 4

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
8,960 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, Robin Trent, Beira
BONE GRIST—11,610 bgs, Elbert & Co, Herdis, Rosario
CHROME ORE—511 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
3,520 tons, General Refractories Co, Baleroso, Punta Corda
6,751,371 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Trent, Beira
EARTH PAINT, DRY—422 bgs, F B Vandergrift Co, Exporter, Larnaca
FLUORSPAR—1,101,300 kilos, Continental Ore Co, Exemplar, Genoa
FUEL OIL—106,700 bbls, J M Patterson Co, Chiwawa, Willemstad
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,997 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
LEAD—10,001 bars, American Lead Co, Marna Dan, Callao
90,332 lbs, Charles Kurz Co, Explorer, Calcutta
MOLASSES—1,863,465 gls, Paco, Santiago
MYROBALANS—1,000 bgs, Olsen Sales Agency, Explorer, Bombay
114 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Exemplar, Leghorn
OLIVE OIL—2 dms, J H Faunce Co, Examplar, Leghorn
SODIUM NITRATE—3,318,050 kilos, The Guaranty Trust Co, Imperial, Tocopilla
WATTLE BARK—2,193 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Planet, Durban
EXTRACT—1,035 bgs, Olsen Sales Agency, African Planet, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Elin Horn, Antwerp

San Francisco

March 29 to April 1

AGAR—5 bls, Lees Agency, President McKinley, Kobe
COPRA—300 tons, Cargill, Inc, China Bear, Cebu
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Great Republic, Manila
CUBE POWDER—233 bgs, Santa Flavia, Callao
FERTILIZER—1,250 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, California Packing Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung
MEAL—6,580 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
1,429 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Supe
2,175 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
MUSTARD—226 dms, Atlantic Sales Corp, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
PHARMACEUTICALS—3 cs, Eli Lilly Corp, President McKinley, Hongkong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—42 bgs, Union Trading Co, Ravananger, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER — 1,350 flasks, Felix Kramarsky Corp, President McKinley, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—56 bgs, S L Jones Co, Leise Maersk, Hongkong
SHARK LIVERS—500 tins, Nopoco Chemical Co, President McKinley, Kobe

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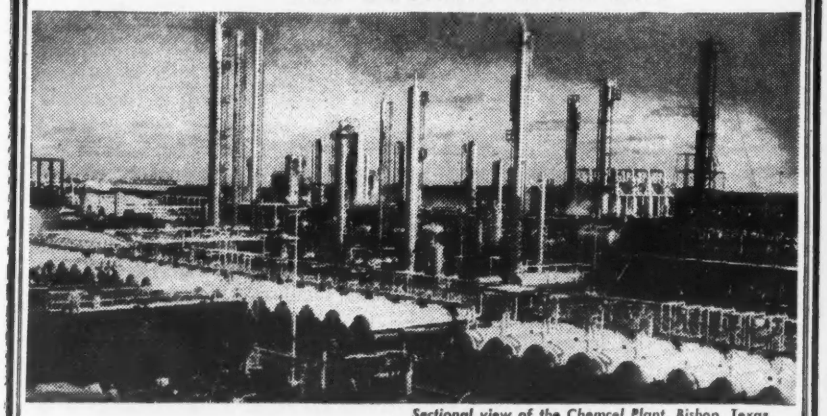

Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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